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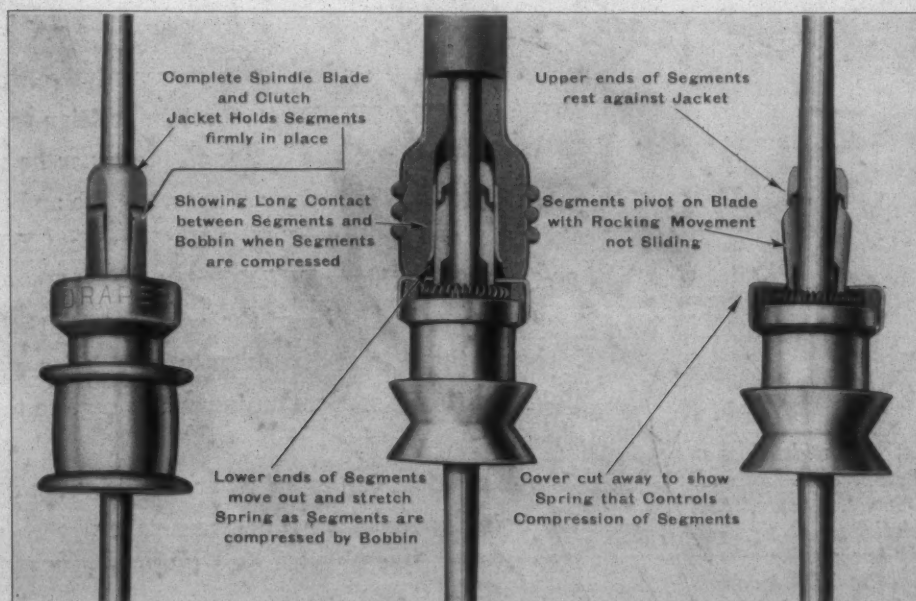
VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 1, 1931

No. 18

The Stimpson Centrifugal Clutch Spindle

Will Wear as long as any Solid Whorl Spindle



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VOL. 39

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No. 18

Electrical Developments in the Textile Industry, 1930

BY H. W. REDING

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IF we review the developments of the past year in applications of electrical equipment to textile machinery, it is evident that greater effort and greater success is being attained in making applications which reduce cost of operation. There are a number of methods by means of which this cost reduction is obtained. Perhaps the most outstanding ones are those exemplified by the drive now used for the single process picker. The electrical equipment is an integral part of the machine and it is by means of proper electrical control that these machines are successful in reducing labor and producing a more desirable and more uniform product. Another example is the rayon motor. Recent improvements have made it capable of higher speed and the productive capacity of a spindle is thereby increased in direct proportion. In other cases, electrical equipment has been made more rugged and reliable so that maintenance cost is reduced. In still other cases, cost is reduced by combining several pieces of equipment into one structure.

To an increasing extent, the textile industry is beginning to realize that the motor and control are important parts of a producing unit. Regardless of the qualities built into a spinning frame or picker unit, proper results and low cost cannot be obtained unless the electrical apparatus is designed to supplement and complete the equipment.

An item of interest is the equipment for individual drive of looms which reduces cost of operation due to lower maintenance. The accumulated experience of the industry and the increasingly rigorous modern requirements have indicated the need of certain characteristics and features in motors of this type, and a line of motors meeting these requirements has been placed on the market during the year.

To protect loom motors, it has been universal practice in the past to use switches protected by thermal overload plugs. All of these switches have been the source of difficulty and production loss. During the year, switches have been produced which provide overload trip features instead of the overload plugs. If the switch should be open due to a prolonged overload on the motor, it is not necessary now to renew some form of link, but is merely necessary to reclose the switch after the equipment has had a suitable length of time to reach correct operating temperature. These switches give greatly improved protection to the motors and at the same time reduce personal and fire hazards.

The trend in modern spinning and twisting frames is decidedly toward heavier machinery handling larger packages and operating at higher speeds. These frames require motors of special characteristics and the motors are now available which have starting torque which will start the frame even under adverse conditions, and which will then accelerate the frame smoothly and without undue strain to its full speed.

Another outstanding development of the year is the development of a line of textile motors having replaceable stators. The entire stator structure of iron, complete with winding, is removable from the frame so that in case of damage to the winding due to overload or accident, the entire stator may quickly be removed and be replaced by a new one. This plan saves most of the time and much of the cost as compared with the older plan of putting a new winding into the damaged motor.

Another item of interest, calculated to reduce cost, is an improved sleeve bearing for motors recently offered. This bearing removes the necessity for frequent inspection and lubrication. Inspection once a year is all that is required. To make this possible, the oil must be kept in the bearing housings, thus avoiding oily windings and drip pans.

In other branches of the textile industry, there are the same trends toward higher speeds and more severe service on the electrical equipment. Silk spinning motors are now available which have unusually liberal ratings so that the motor will safely carry the higher spindle speeds now being operated in many cases. In the rayon industry, there is a decided trend away from the use of the moulded composition spinning bucket, and toward the use of the Micarta spinning bucket. This again is a question of speed. The older type of material does not have the inherent strength required for reliable service at speeds of 7500 R.P.M. and higher.

In all lines of industry, including the textile industry, there is an increasing interest in the use of vacuum tubes of one type or another. Properly designed equipment, making use of photo-electric cells, grid glow tubes, amplifier tubes, etc., are being used for a great many types of operation requiring counting, inspection, sorting. The

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Bleaching Cotton-Rayon Goods

THE various qualities of artificial silk that are put on the market and sent to dye and print are the cause of a considerable amount of trouble, difficulty, and dissatisfaction. The cause of this has been assigned to various things. Broken filaments, constructional differences in the fibres themselves, faulty winding, fluffy surface, due to imperfect working, over-bleaching, poor desulphiding, etc.

These faults cause the dyer and printer an enormous amount of trouble and expense, and with faults making their appearance when the artificial silk fabrics are finished the dyer and printer having unavoidably done little more than develop the faults originally present in the goods, have to bear the whole of the risk or show cause why they should not. The result is that there is a considerable amount of acrimonious discussion takes place and great annoyance caused between the dyer or printer and the people sending the fabrics to be treated, and it is probably high time, if at all possible, that the reason for the faults appearing should be known and dealt with accordingly.

The urgency of this matter is stressed by J. R. Hannay in an article in the current issue of the Dyers and Colorists Journal. He points out that it is difficult to know what exactly the printer can do to protect himself, but there are two demands which he may justifiably make. The first is that he should be informed of the source of the artificial silk in all cloths sent to him for processing, and the second that the risk involved in processing low grade artificial silks should be shared by all the parties interested in the handling of it.

During the last decade there has been, as everyone knows, a tremendous increase in the amount of artificial silk manufactured, and factories throughout the world have started making the fibre, with the result that there is an enormous variety of cloths in which rayon has been used.

Although science is itself responsible for the introduction of the relatively new fibre, artificial silk, yet the speed and bulk with which the fibre has been produced commercially has been too great for even science to keep abreast, and the enormous number of problems put before research workers have meant the delving into phenomena of a very technical type, dealing with chemical, physical, and mathematical data of a very abstruse kind regarding fibre structure and reaction.

DIFFICULTIES IN PRODUCING A GOOD WHITE

In the above-mentioned paper J. R. Hannay deals with some of the practical difficulties which have arisen and which are still liable to arise. He states that probably the most difficult problem which the printer has to face in the preparation of cloths containing artificial silk is to obtain a satisfactory white. In certain cases a simple soap scour will suffice, but a cotton warp would not be sufficiently whitened by this means.

The difficulty in such mixed goods is to use a bleach process which will give a good white on both fibres composing a fabric, i.e., on both the cotton and the artificial silk. There is, of course, a great risk of being too severe with the artificial silk, and yet unless there is a certain degree of severity about the bleach the white on the cotton will not be sufficiently good. Consequently the usual procedure is to compromise between the best treatment for the artificial silk and the best for the cotton.

Where the goods are to be given a colored discharge pattern on a dyed ground, it is possible to produce satisfactory work by scouring with soap and mild alkali, subsequently chemicking and washing thoroughly.

Where, however, bright colors are wanted on white grounds, the white given is not good enough, and the better the quality of the cloth the more difficult does it become to obtain a good result.

Anyone who has worked on Egyptian cloths will realize that when such cotton materials are scoured the shade of the material after the scouring is actually darker than before. These good cloths, however, when made from a high-grade viscose silk and Egyptian yarns, will stand an ordinary single kier-boil bleach and retain their strength pretty well, and also give a satisfactory white. Unfortunately, however, this bleach thins the cloth and spoils thereby the finish usually required.

PERCENTAGE LOSS IN BLEACHING

It is very interesting to note the different losses on bleaching by the various methods.

A plain weave artificial silk and cotton union lost, after an ordinary single-boil kier bleach, 10.5 per cent in weight.

Given a kier-boil with pressure and usual croft washing and chemicking, the loss in weight was 9.6 per cent.

When the same cloth was given only an open-beck scour with soap and ammonia at 160 to 180 deg. Fahr., and subsequently treated with soda and chemic and washed, there was a loss of 5.7 per cent.

A similar scoured bleach with the addition of one part of one of the modern hydrocarbon scouring agents to every 200 parts of the soap bath, gave a loss of only 5.22 per cent on the grey weight.

In trying to attain to all the requirements one seems to be to some extent between the devil and the deep sea. The milder bleach gives the cloth a fuller and silkier handle, but, unfortunately, the white is of a decidedly ivory tone. In addition, the cloth takes up the dye much less readily, and the colors are apt to look dead and flat when compared with those printed on a full-bleached cloth.

Hannay suggests that perhaps one way out of the difficulty would be to weave, in the case of the more expensive fabrics, with a bleached warp. It is, however, said that the cost of bleaching the warp would make the sale of it impossible, and that even if the added expense could be satisfactorily dealt with, it would be almost impossible to prepare a bleached warp to give satisfactory weaving. The condition of the yarn after bleaching would be such that satisfactory warps could not be obtained.

CHEAPER CLOTHS

Where cloths are less costly, and the printer has obtained a suitable bleaching process and gone on quite successfully with it for a considerable time, it is quite possible that he may suddenly find a delivery of cloth which either goes completely tender, or goes tender in patches.

In a case recently the grey cloth looked all right, but when bleached it showed irregular weakness. This was put down to the use of second grade artificial silk, but

the statement was then made that the grade was not second grade but fourth grade which had been used, but so far as physical and chemical properties were concerned grade IV was in no way inferior to grade I.

It seems probable, however, that such low grade yarns may have both physical and chemical defects other than slight inferiority of color—Textile Argus.

Report Advises Cotton Growers to Consider Prospective Demand

Cotton production based upon prospective market demand instead of upon prices the preceding season is recommended as a means of stabilizing the cotton industry, in a special report on the world cotton situation and outlook issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Present low cotton prices are attributed by the bureau to the world-wide business depression. Production could be adjusted to demand more nearly than it has in the past, according to the bureau, if producers would plant on the basis of the future instead of the past. To aid farmers in appraising the future the bureau issues from time to time reports on the numerous factors that influence demand.

The bureau says that "although the general trend in cotton consumption in the United States is upward, years of depression temporarily reduce consumption. The present business depression caused cotton consumption for the 1929-30 season in this country to fall 1,000,000 bales or 14 per cent below that for the 1928-29 season. For eleven months after November 1, 1929, consumption averaged 22 per cent less than in the corresponding months of a year earlier.

"Since this decline in domestic consumption is to be attributed to the business depression, the probable duration of the depression is significant. In previous major depressions in the United States, business activity has declined for from 12 to 18 months from the peak, and then has begun a gradual recovery. The present depression has prevailed for 17 months. The influence of the drought on business recovery is still uncertain, and the course of depressions abroad is not clear, but unless the present depression is to be more severe than previous major ones, the downward course should not continue much farther.

"Recovery, when it comes, is likely to have the cumulative effects of a world-wide improvement. To date, however, there has been no material recovery in foreign demand. Exports of cotton piece goods from Great Britain have fallen below the lowest levels of the 1921 depression.

"Two important elements in the foreign demand situation are the expansion of the textile industry in the Orient, and increased competition from foreign cotton producing countries. Although cotton production in India can reasonably be expected to increase in the future as it has in the past, that country is not especially equipped to expand production in the face of low prices.

"Probably the most important aspect of the competition between Indian and American cotton is concerned with the shift in textile manufacturing from Europe to the Orient. If the American crop is to maintain its position in world trade it must follow the cotton spindles, and to do this it must compete in prices as well as in quality.

"Until more definite information is available, it may be well for American cotton growers to proceed on the assumption that Russian production will expand enough to satisfy Russia's consumption requirements. However,

it is not expected that Russia will become an important factor in cotton export trade."

The bureau says that "the cotton crop of 1930 was probably produced at a lower cost per acre than either of the preceding two crops. The dry growing season which made weed control relatively easy probably resulted in lower labor expenses to farmers who depended on hired labor. Labor will probably be plentiful next season and wage rates are likely to be lower than in 1930. Lower fertilizer prices are expected."

Concerning the long-time outlook for Southern agriculture the bureau says that "it is unlikely that one would be justified in viewing the long-time outlook for agriculture in the light of the natural pessimism prevailing this year. The general outlook is most probably one of improvement within the next year or two, and it is that with business recovery, prices of agricultural products will improve more rapidly than prices of non-agricultural products."

The bureau, in its report, discusses in detail the domestic and foreign demand for cotton by countries; world consumption; the supply of cotton by countries; prices of American cotton; the effect of quality upon price and demand; costs of production; competition between crops in the American cotton belt; the cotton outlook for 1931-32; and the long-time outlook for agriculture in the Southern States.

Copies of the report, Miscellaneous Publication 104-MP, The World Cotton Situation with Outlook for 1931-32, and the Long-Time Outlook for Southern Agriculture, may be obtained free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Cotton for Spring Season

Outstanding types of cotton fabrics that will be fashionable for the 1931 Spring season are featured in the new swatch book of the Cotton-Textile Institute that will be published tomorrow. Copies of the book will be widely distributed throughout the trade—among cutters, dress manufacturers, wholesale and retail merchants, stylists and fashion authorities.

Seventy-five samples of new fabrics ranging from sheers to tweeds have been included on the basis of unanimous selections made by the Institute's style jury. Among the members of this jury are fashion authorities from the staffs of Dry Goods Economist, Harper's Bazaar, Collier's, Vogue and Women's Wear. The book also includes a page on color, showing the range of darker shades and pastels that will be important features of many new Spring fabrics.

The introductory note explains how the samples were selected and summarizes the fashion outlook for cotton as follows:

"In the opinion of keen merchandisers all over the country, of outstanding cutters, wholesalers and fashion writers, including the members of the style jury making selection for this swatching service, cottons will completely eclipse in 1931 their great success of last year.

"Tremendous strides forward in the styling of cottons in each of the last few years have been well demonstrated in the fabrics offered during those seasons. This year's advances, however, are even more notable. The new textures, the new weaves, the new colors, the new designs, the new finish and 'feel' of the 1931 cottons plainly show the thorough and intelligent planning that has preceded their production. Many new fabrics of interest have been achieved through varied utilization of mercerized yarns."

Plant Hazards Taken Apart *

BY SYDNEY INGHAM

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THERE is nothing original in the idea expressed in the subject of this paper. It is simply an adaptation of the job analysis of the efficiency engineer. Just an extension of the instinct of curiosity exemplified by our childhood desire to take things apart to find out what made them tick, but, I hope, without such disaster to the subject of our study as occurred to an accordion I once took apart to see what made the music.

In the textile world when we wish to learn the composition of a fabric, of a thread, or of a yarn we take it apart and study it under the microscope and in the laboratory. We do not always learn all that there is to know about our subject but we do get better acquainted with it than is possible from mere outward examination.

So it is with accident hazards in the textile, or any other industry. If we analyze the jobs in the plant we shall discover that most of the accident hazards are a part of the routine work of the job. But first we must know the job, and a competent knowledge of the job requires that we know what kind of person is suited to the job.

First we look at the essential operations of the job. As we observe we learn that the work is heavy, medium, or light; that the operator stands, sits, or moves about; that there is much or little bending, reaching, lifting, pulling, pushing; that one's movements must be quick, slow, or moderate; that the work is varied or monotonous; that it is clean, dirty, dusty, oily, dry, wet, or odorous; that most of the work is done on the floor, at a machine, or at a bench; that the operator must speak or understand English; that he must or need not read or write; that he must not be color blind, or that it does not matter.

Having made these observations accurately we reach certain conclusions as to the type of person who should be employed for various kinds of work. So we say to our doctor—we have one for one hour a day only—we can use three types of people in the mills and we want them rated physically A, B and C.

The A type man or woman, boy or girl, must be in good physical condition. They must have no physical deformities of trunk or limbs; they must have good eyesight, good teeth, and good feet; they must not be underweight and they may be taller than average. They must be free from a clinical history of rheumatism, tuberculosis, hernia, goiter, and heart trouble.

The type B person must be in good physical condition but he or she may have minor physical defects or deformities; may be slightly under or overweight and may suffer slight defects of seeing, hearing, teeth, hands and feet without disqualifying. Our B type is the average worker in industry.

The type C person is anyone who cannot qualify in the A or B classification.

Now that we have analyzed all of our jobs and we have three kinds of people to put to work; we have now to fit the job and the worker together and our problem is solved—just like that. Unfortunately for everybody, it is not so simple. Occasionally our perfect type does

not react to specifications. We have standards but they must be flexible. However, our experience has proved to us that jobs requiring the type A worker can never be filled satisfactorily by the less physically fit. Occasionally a C type worker will fit well into B type work and a B type worker can always do class C work.

Let's analyze a job together to see if we can understand what I am driving at. We'll take the operation of spinning in a jute mill. The frame used has overdriven flyers turning upwards of three thousand revolutions a minute. There are seventy-two spindles to a side and the spinner tends from two to four sides depending on the count being spun.

For a woman or girl we classify this work as heavy. The rove must be placed on a creel over the frame and if the yarn is being spun from double rove at least two bobbins of rove must be on the creel for each spindle. The frame doffs every forty minutes and the rove runs out in five to six hours. The creel must be filled at least once every day and usually on alternate days it must be filled twice. To take care of four creels requires that a ton and a half of rove in five pound packages be lifted from a truck to a height of six or seven feet from the floor. To enable the spinner to reach this height a step is placed across the front of the frame at a distance of sixteen inches from the floor. The spinner must step up and down at least a hundred times a day with from twenty to thirty pounds of rove in her arms. This is heavy work. What kind of woman can do this work? We prefer the type A but can use the cream of the type B. The spinner must be mature physically and in good health. An ideal type would be a girl about twenty years old, about five feet six inches tall, and weighing about one hundred thirty pounds, with good eyesight, good feet, and dexterous hands.

We continue our analysis. We find that the spinner has about 15 per cent idle time spread over eight hours. This gives practically no time for sitting. The job is one that only an active person can do. Being on her feet so much, it is essential that she must have good feet. Obviously the feet must be properly shod. Felt slippers without heels and shoes with high French heels cannot be worn on this job without serious results to the wearer. The former will result in fallen arches and flat feet and the latter in fallen bodies and bruises and fractures.

Across the front of the spinning frame are a series of drawing rolls, inrunning, and because of the nature of the operation impossible to guard by enclosing the nip. If a spinner is dressed in the modern mode—and she will be if she is like the spinners I know—she has on a skirt that hangs to the knee or thereabouts. Such a skirt, when the spinner reaches to the top row of pins on the rove creel, will have its hem about on a level with the drawing roll and, if the skirt is of light material, the slightest breeze will blow it into the roll and my lady will be bereft of clothes and suffering from contusions about the lower anatomy in the twinkling of an eye. To eliminate the possibility of such a painful physical experience and shock to the inherent sense of modesty we insist that every spinner must wear a garment that is called a union-all but is a feminine version of the well known male gar-

*Address before Textile Section National Safety Council.

ment of that name. To prevent sleeves being caught in the machinery the garment is made sleeveless.

The prevailing fashions in bobbed hair have eliminated most of the danger of girls having their hair caught in the machinery. However, they let the hair grow, and now and then there is a girl who never bobbed it; these girls must confine their hair in nets during working hours.

The point of operation on a flyer frame, has been, in the past, the most hazardous part of the spinner's job. To piece an end it is necessary to stop the flyer, draw the broken end from the bobbin and piece the yarn by releasing the flyer and allowing the rove and yarn to twist together. On the old type frame it was necessary to stop the flyer by bringing the heel of the hand into contact with the top of the rapidly revolving flyer, then the flyer was grasped by the little finger of the left hand and held while the yarn was brought into piecing position. Operators were furnished hand leathers to take the shock of the flyer and prevent callous formation, but in spite of this protection painful contusions and frequent fractures of the fingers were common, with no adequate provision for preventing these accidents. Deformed fingers were more common among spinners than among baseball catchers. The adoption of the overdriven flyer has eliminated all of these accidents. Since this type of flyer frame has been in use we have not had a single broken bone as the result of an accident at the point of operation, formerly they were of very frequent occurrence. The flyer is now stopped by friction of the hand on the top of a half round wharf above the whirling flyer and out of danger. Incidentally the frame is speeded up half again as fast as the old underdriven type.

The raw stock for the spinner is rove and the finished product is yarn, both of these commodities are handled on wooden bobbins. In the past these bobbins were subjected to very hard usage. They were thrown into box trucks with anything but tender care. As a result of this treatment both the bobbins and the box trucks became splintery and the girls and women who handled them suffered from innumerable splinters, many of which were reported for first aid treatment, but more of them were not so reported. They were removed on the spot with the aid of pins, needles, and knives. As a consequence infections were frequent. To prevent infections from this cause required a long programme of education in the necessity for prompt reporting and treatment for sliver wounds. A better and more efficacious remedy would be to remove the cause of the slivers.

This was accomplished by painting the bobbins with lacquer and eliminating the box truck by substituting in its stead a truck with an iron frame and a creel on it. The bobbins instead of being thrown into a box truck and ruined in a short time are put on spindles. Now they are never splintered, their life is increased about ten fold, and yarn is not spoiled by being frayed on rough bobbin heads. There are no splinters in the trucks, for there is nothing to splinter. The tiresome bending to remove bobbins from the bottom of a box truck is eliminated and the spinning and subsequent winding or reeling operation is speeded up, but most important from the accident prevention point of view slivers are practically eliminated and infections never occur.

It is of more than passing interest to note that the study of the job with a view to eliminate accidents led to a new organization of the work for the spinner and her helper; so that the more valuable time of the spinner is spent in the performance of the more skillful operations on a larger number and the less valuable time of the helper is spent on the less skilled operations, with a con-

siderable saving in labor cost and the almost complete elimination of accidents on this job.

The spinning frame must be cleaned, oiled, and greased. It occasionally requires mechanical adjustments, and has frequent gear changes as the counts spun are changed from time to time. Some of the most serious accidents—amputations of fingers, hands, and arms—in the textile industry have been the result of cleaning machinery in motion, particularly accidents relating to women. To eliminate these infrequent but tragic accidents machinery must be cleaned only when it is stopped or the cleaning must be done by a trained crew of cleaning specialists. It has been our experience that the specialist is the best cleaner and least prone to injury from the operation.

Obviously if the operator does not clean the machine she cannot be injured doing that operation. A properly organized cleaning crew of two or three men equipped with vacuum or blowing apparatus, working after the production departments have stopped for the day, will do more and better cleaning with beneficial results to the manufactured product and to the life of the machine. Thus cleaning accidents are eliminated and the time of the machine operator is not diverted from production. There is a reduction in waste of material in process and the consumption of brooms is reduced to a reasonable figure.

Modern lubrication methods have made it possible and very desirable to substitute high pressure greasing for much of the wasteful and indifferent oiling of the past. By the use of grease guns and central oiling reservoirs all of the accident hazard and most of the waste in lubrication may be prevented. With modern systems of lubrication all except a very few places may be lubricated while the machinery is still.

Along with the studies and changes that have been inaugurated in this job of spinning which we have been analysing the spinner has not been neglected. She has been educated in accident prevention by having pointed out to her the reasons for the changes and how they affect the accident hazard of the job. She has been educated to appreciate the necessity for correct footwear on the job and the desirability of being clothed so as to eliminate accident hazard. She has a better job, is better paid, and does less laborious work than under the old hazardous system of working.

The second-hand, section, hand, and the fixer usually make the gear changes and minor adjustments on operating machinery. It is necessary to study each machine and all of its peculiarities very carefully to discover the latent accident possibilities contained in it. When changes are made gear cages are open and the hazard is open too.

To change a draft gear on a drawing frame, for instance; where does the second-hand stand when he loosens and tightens the stud nut? Does he hold the intermediate gear—which is always in mesh—with his left hand while he pulls on the wrench with his right hand? And if he does, what would happen if the machine were to start accidentally? Is the belt shipper locked so that the belt cannot creep onto the tight pulley? Or is it left to the man to devise his own safety guard and lock the belt shipper with a hammer handle or another wrench? Could the thrust of his shoulder start the frame if the wrench should slip off the nut while he was pulling or pushing? Could a passing truck strike the shifter and start the frame? Could a careless or ignorant operator start the frame? Is there sufficient clearance between the belt shipper and the machine, at the back of the frame where the man is standing, so that if it were acci-

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Selling Drive Will Dominate 1931 Business

THE coming of better business in textiles, will, of course, depend upon recovery made in other industries. For that reason, the following summary of conditions in many important lines, together with plans for increasing trade, will be of interest to cotton manufacturers. Many of the industries touched upon in the report given below, are enormous users of cotton goods.

Aggressive merchandising of services as well as commodities, new products developed through research to meet specialized needs, the invasion of style into the field of staple commodities, reduction of both manufacturing and selling costs through further mechanization of industry and trade, continuation of the philosophy of employed labor at high wages as a fundamental basis for purchasing power, further stabilization of industry by the regulation of production to measured demand, possible changes in government relations to private enterprises and government supervision,—these are the major trends for 1931 as seen by the editors of 155 technical, trade and service publications, members of the National Conference of Business Paper Editors and The Associated Business Papers, affiliated associations of the business paper publishing field for the United States and Canada, in their seventh semi-annual business outlook survey.

UTILITIES

The editors of Electrical World, Gas-Age Record and Electrical West all emphasize the coming drive for new markets and aggressive merchandising policies by gas and electric utility companies. These will include the modernization of present industrial equipment as well as co-operative merchandising efforts through trade outlets for home appliances.

STEEL AND IRON

The editors of Steel and of Iron Age emphasize that in the coming year an intensive selling program both in terms of the extension of markets and of technical research in the development of new products is under way. Side by side with this, determined efforts will be made to make old line commodities attractive through quality, style or novelty. Machinery manufacturers, according to the editor of American Machinist, will emphasize merchandising to specialized markets, while the editor of Machinery points out that an effort will be made to induce manufacturers to replace old, obsolete machine shop equipment with more efficient machinery. Market research and sales will be main objectives, according to these editors, since much newly designed shop equipment has been brought out for the 1931 market.

In the trade field, the editor of National Petroleum News expects further development of merchandising through the gasoline filling station and the follow-through on the searching study of supply and demand for petroleum and its products, recently made by the American Petroleum Institute. This editor also emphasizes the modernization programs to be carried through in 1931 by the oil industry in new producing and refining equipment.

The editor of India Rubber and Tire Review calls attention to the stabilization of merchandising policies and practices and retail prices and the program of his indus-

try during the next year particularly to correct unfair practices and to direct manufacturing competition.

With meat products, the editor of The National Provisioner expects packers to continue to eliminate distribution wastes in an attempt to bring manufacturer closer to retailer. This is expected to come about through perfecting of packaging of food products and of further refinements of the refrigerating art.

CONSTRUCTION WORK

In the building field, the use of materials not formerly employed in building construction is to be expected in 1931 with special attention to new methods of construction to reduce costs as well as a development of new materials and special products. An effort will be made to modernize the distribution of building materials through development of merchandising principles in the lumber trades. The editors of Building Supply News and American Builder also report that plans for home building on the installment basis promise to play an important part in re-establishing the field of small-house construction. In this connection the editor of the American Builder reports a movement to reduce the second mortgage evil by long-time, high per cent, first mortgages based on reliable appraisals to stimulate small home building.

In the motor trades the coming of still lower selling prices through the reduction of manufacturing costs is anticipated by the editors of both Motor Trade and Automotive Industries.

Editors of publications in the service industries such as Hotel Management, Restaurant Management, Hospital Management, Starchroom Laundry Journal National Laundry Journal—all emphasize a special drive to modernize equipment and intensify sales effort, paralleled by a move to improve their services to make them more attractive. The editor of Bus Transportation calls attention to the development of deluxe bus transportation.

Many editors point out the coming of new products developed to meet specialized needs. Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering estimates more than \$100,000,000 were spent in 1930 in 1,500 research laboratories for the development of new products. Some of these, such as synthetic ethyl and butyl alcohols, will become commercially important in 1931. New plastics, resins, lacquers and metal finishes are also ready to compete for popular favor.

The editor of Power Plant Engineering reports special attention to a development of new products for utilization of higher pressures and temperatures of steam and for reclaiming waste heat.

Probable reduction in total annual sales of radio of 25 per cent is reported by the editor of Radio Retailing. On the other hand, the possibility of improving broadcasting to open new territories and industrial use of radio may restore the sales of this industry in 1931 and 1932 to past levels. Eighty manufacturers are at present making midget radio sets with consequent overproduction but during 1931 this will probably be stabilized.

A line of packaged food products adapted especially for small families and urban trade is expected to develop

in 1931, according to the editor of *The National Provisioner*.

TEXTILE

The trend in the textile industry to develop new lines and to maintain the quality of existing lines without cutting prices is projected by the editor of *Textile World*. The editor of *The Upholster* states that new materials at lower prices are being developed to meet reluctant trends in purchasing. In the shoe field, the major trend is, according to the editor of the *Boot and Shoe Recorder*, in stimulating the use of new styles for foot covering and close fashion unity of dress and footwear, color, types and design.

Acceptance of lower prices rather than improved quality at maintained prices is a characteristic of department store merchandising, according to the editor of the *Dry Goods Economist*. On the other hand, in the field of men's and boys' apparel, efforts are being made simultaneously to provide quality merchandise at maintained prices and "cheap goods" at cut rates, states the editor of *National Retail Clothier and Furnisher*.

Simpler and more foolproof airplanes must be developed, according to the editor of *Airway Age* in order to create a market with the general public. Therefore this industry will devote much of its research and merchandising effort during 1931 along these lines as well as that of producing faster planes for use on transportation routes. An airplane as simple to operate as an automobile is one of the goals which this industry hopes to attain.

Pricing of service to reach a figure that will be attractive to the public will be the merchandising effort of electric railway companies, according to the editor of *Electric Railway Journal*. Merchandising drive is also making itself felt in insurance. The editor of the *National Underwriter* notes that insurance companies are tending to push those types of insurance which have been either neglected or not well sold in previous years.

In the sign and outdoor advertising field there is a general trend to maintain prices by improved quality and service. In some branches, however, mechanical methods have made lower prices for standard products profitable but the bulk of the business of this field is in made-to-order products, according to the report of the editor of *Signs of the Times*. Cutting of costs so as to produce merchandise on a price basis will characterize the work of the nonferrous metal manufacturers in the coming year, states the editor of *The Metal Industry*.

Manufacturers of paper boxes, cartons and containers are looking to originality and improved quality as a means of maintaining present prices, according to the editor of *Shears*.

In the cotton field, states the editor of *Southern Textile Bulletin*, strenuous efforts are being made to increase consumption of cotton goods through finding of new uses.

In the paint and varnish fields present day desire for color and tasteful interior decoration has resulted in greater uses of interior finishes, in the opinion of the editors of *The American Paint Journal*, *The American Paint and Oil Dealer* and *The American Painter and Decorator*. They note also that in times of depression the American people spend more time at home and retail paint sales increase accordingly.

WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT

In commenting on wages and employment the editors express almost complete unanimity that American industry and commerce are sincerely endeavoring to maintain the high wage levels of the past decade and are also seeking by job rotation and other measures to keep the maxi-

mum number of regular employees on payrolls if only for part time work.

In the textile field this has gone so far that by March first 1931 elimination of night work of women and minors in the cotton mills will become effective. After that date only men will be employed at night when occasional abnormal demands make such operation necessary. The woolen and worsted mills are likewise considering similar measures. This the editor of *Textile World* believes is both a humanitarian move and an effort to provide the maximum daytime employment by budgeting for uniform production throughout the year.

Employers in the iron, steel and metal working fields are showing a high sense of social responsibility during the current depression, states the editor of *The Iron Age*. Work has been staggered quite generally in order to keep the maximum number of employees on payrolls. Many companies and employed workmen are jointly contributing to emergency funds to aid those for whom no work can be provided. In other instances company commissaries are selling provisions on credit to the unavoidably idle. Also certain large organizations are making loans, without interest or at a low rate to their unemployed and to their part time workers whose earnings are insufficient to cover subsistence.

In the petroleum industry the editor of *National Petroleum News* finds unemployment is chiefly limited to the day laborers in the producing fields. In the marketing division of this industry employment is on the increase and in other branches where curtailment has been necessary job rotation is being widely practiced.

Shortening of working hours, suspension of operation and cutting of wage scales in some few cases has been caused, according to the editor of *The Boiler Maker*, by a decrease of approximately 29 per cent in boiler production for the first ten months of 1930.

Shoe manufacturing is one of the few industries in which the editors find any concerted effort to reduce wages. In some instances, the editor of *Shoe and Leather Reporter* states, employers and employees have cooperated to lower wages but this is not general.

Efforts to stabilize employment by means of long-time production programs are noted in the following industries and trades,—railroad electrical departments, electrical manufacturing, mining of nonferrous metals and minerals, power production, meat packing, textile manufacturing of all sorts, architectural drafting, shoe manufacturing, automotive industries, hotels, hospitals, and to a limited extent in commercial aviation.

In the somewhat related fields of water supply and fire protection, the editors of *Water Works Engineering* and *Fire Engineering* consider that 1931 will witness normal activity. There will be some water works construction partially of an emergency character to stimulate employment. With the fire apparatus manufacturers the need of replacing old apparatus and adding new machines and equipment will come to the fore since fire departments must maintain high efficiency to cope with an increase in suspicious fires which usually follows a business depression.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES

The need of radical changes in government policies towards railroads to aid them in solving the problems which confront them is noted by the editor of *Railway Age*. He believes that some of these changes will be made because they will be supported, in addition to the railways, by classes having great political power, including their own employees. This editor holds that efforts will undoubtedly

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Textile Conditions and Processes Abroad *

BY PROF. CHAS. E. MULLIN, D.Sc.

Head of Division of Textile Chemistry, Clemson College, S. C.

BEFORE discussing this subject I wish to correct the impression that everything is done better abroad than in America. Some people seem to have absorbed this impression from some of my previous remarks at various times. This was probably due to the fact that I have generally discussed the things which they do best abroad. My only explanation for this is that I believe you are generally more interested in learning how to do things better, rather than to be patted on the back and told how good you are. Tonight I am going to point out some of the things that are done better in America than in Europe.

There are many reasons why we are able to do certain things better in America than they are ordinarily done in Europe. America is a newer country. Our forefathers were progressive; progressive enough to come to the new country, America, and succeed in their chosen lines of endeavor. Our ideas along many lines are more progressive than those of our neighbors abroad, and we are not hampered by precedent to the same extent as in some of the older countries. On the other hand, our textile industry has probably not been as progressive as some of our other industries, but we hope for improvements along this line in the near future.

America has another tremendous advantage in the matter of the price of our manufactured goods. In no other part of the world is there the demand for high quality goods, such as exists in America. As a general rule, our clothes and other textiles cost a little more money than those manufactured and sold abroad, but they are of better quality and it costs more to manufacture them. They give better service and are fully worth the price. In no other country does the general public dress half as well as in America, nor spend nearly as much money for clothes.

The synthetic yarn industry is an excellent example of this. In no other country in the world is the bulk of the rayon and other synthetic yarn equal to that in America. This statement applies not only to the yarns but also to the woven and knit fabrics. It is true that our yarns cost a little more, but a good article is worth all it costs, and our synthetic yarn fabrics are equal to any in the world, and far surpass most of those produced abroad.

At the same time, I do not want you to believe that we lead in everything. Europe leads us in textile research so far that it will take us a long time to catch up. This research abroad is entirely supported by the government and the textile industry. The various employers' associations take no part in it.

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY ABROAD

Before going into the chemical side of this subject, which I know is particularly interesting to the men here tonight, I will say a few words upon the general textile conditions of Europe. I believe that the textile industry of France today is running better than that of any other

part of the world. This also applies to most of the other French industries. Probably Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Germany are about equally active but not nearly as busy as the French plants. Conditions are not so good in England, and they are considerably worse in Italy. This applies particularly to the spinning and weaving industries.

In England the bleachers and dyers have formed an association and have regulated their charges in such a way that even though the other parts of the industry do not make any money, the bleachers and dyers manage to survive. Of course, the other branches of the industry are having a lot to say about this, but it would probably have been a great deal better for the spinners and weavers if they had followed the lead of the finishers, and held up their own prices, instead of killing all business by cut-throat competition. Several years ago I made a considerable study of the textile industry in England and I will give you some idea of my impressions at that time.

As you all know, before the war, England was the greatest exporter of textile materials in the world. She exported enormous quantities of cheap cotton goods to China, India, Japan, Russia, Africa, and many other countries. She even exported a large amount of the better quality goods to America. After the war she lost her markets and, although I have never seen any exact figures regarding the total capacity of the English textile plants for production, I believe that the combined production capacity of the English plants must have been at least five times, and perhaps ten times, the English domestic capacity for textile consumption.

Just as in America, every English plant manager likes to see his plant operating to capacity. In order to get the business necessary for this full time, or even part time operation, it was considered necessary to cut prices. It was this competition on the part of almost all of the English plants that put the price of textiles to the point where only a very few plants managed to survive. You all know that business without profit is absolutely ruinous, and probably worse than no business at all, as it takes the business away from some other plant that might make a profit out of it. The result was that many of the English plants lost so much money that they were either in the hands of the banks, or were carried along by the banks for the reason that it was not worth while to take them over. On top of all this are the high English taxes, due to the doles to the unemployed, etc., and the restrictions in the management of the plants by the labor.

THE GERMAN DYESTUFF INDUSTRY'S EXAMPLE

At the close of the war, the German dyestuffs industry found itself in a very similar position, in that it had a tremendous production capacity but had largely lost its export markets. Instead of cutting each other's throats with ruinous competition, the German plants consolidated and co-operated, went in for research along other lines, and today in many respects are probably stronger than ever before. It is very probable, however, that at

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*Address before Annual Meeting American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists.

Handling Heavy Chemicals

BY FRANCIS J. CURTIS

WE can define heavy chemicals as those which are sold in large amounts at relatively low prices. Among those of chief interest to textile chemists are the common acids such as sulphuric, acetic, muriatic and formic; the alkalis such as caustic soda, soda ash and lime; various types of bleach such as liquid chlorine and calcium hypochlorite, sodium peroxide, sodium bisulphite and miscellaneous products such as bichromate of soda, aluminum sulphate and chloride, sodium sulphide and ammonia.

Sulphuric acid itself is sold in a large number of strengths. Of those chiefly used in the textile trade 50° Be. containing 62.18 per cent H_2SO_4 , which can be handled satisfactorily only in lead. Fifty-eight to 60° Be. is satisfactory in steel if cold but if the acid is likely to become at all warm or to be actively moved, such as in a pipe line or through valves, it might be wiser to continue the use of lead for this purpose. We have found, however, that steel storage tanks have been used satisfactorily for these strengths of acid for a number of years and particularly for 60°. For the ordinary so-called oil of vitriol 66° Be. steel is quite satisfactory below temperatures of 150° Fahrenheit. Above this temperature either cast iron or special irons such as Duriron are used. While lead is, of course, satisfactory, particularly in the cold, there is no need to use this more expensive equipment. Higher strengths of sulphuric acid are not usually met with in textile finishing.

It is also of interest to consider the peculiar freezing points of sulphuric acid. These are given below:

50°	Below	-40° F.
57°	"	"
60°	"	+11° F.
62°	"	+46° F.
65°	"	+17° F.
66°	"	-25° F.

You will note the great variation from minus 25° F. for 66° Be. to plus 17 for 65° Be. There is more than a little danger in the winter time if acid is allowed to become diluted in an outside storage tank of finding the tank solidly frozen. One, due to the low conductivity for heat, it is very difficult to free the tank.

On the smaller scale sulphuric acid is usually shipped in carboys, closed with a porous stopper and an asbestos gasket. It is very important that pieces of this gasket, which always contain a certain amount of cotton, not be allowed to fall into the acid since thereby the acid is blackened and may be considered impure. We also advise in moving open carboys that a loose lead cap be placed over the neck of the bottle to avoid spilling.

The simplest way of removing acid from a carboy is to tip it over and pour it into a pitcher. For tipping the carboy we advise one of the numerous types of inclinators which are on the market rather than the traditional block of wood, since the latter often slips and unpleasant results follow. It is also possible to place a lead siphon in the carboy, putting up the opening, leaving a small glass tube through which sufficient pressure to set the siphon can be easily obtained by blowing. Once set it is only necessary to turn up the end of the siphon above the level of the liquid when not in use.

In handling drums of acid it is wise to keep them out of the sun, because like all liquids the acid expands and with sufficient heat a considerable pressure may result. It is wise also to loosen the plug as soon as received so that any pressure developed may release itself. If the plug sticks it will usually be found to respond to treatment with a steam hose. It is especially necessary with fuming sulphuric acid not to allow any excessive heating of the drum on account of the possibility of the development of gaseous SO_3 . Drums should be emptied by screwing in a piece of pipe with a nipple and elbow to act as a spigot.

For 66° all iron gate valves are nearly always used although Duriron cocks to handle small amounts are very satisfactory. Earthenware cocks are also good but fragile; even with Duriron a great deal of care must be exercised.

For gaskets we use the thinnest possible long fiber asbestos, 1/16 of an inch thick. For strengths up to 66° rubber can be used, but for this and higher strengths only asbestos is satisfactory. For storage, steel tanks can be employed down to 55° Be., below that lead lined or brick lined are necessary. For the dilute acid used in pickling or souring, hard pine will be found quite satisfactory. A word of caution is necessary with regard to steel tanks in the open. If the dome cover is left off and a heavy rain should come up it is quite possible that a thin film of water will form on top of the acid, diluting the top layer enough so that it becomes corrosive to the steel. The steel tank will be found to be cut all around the level of the acid as clearly as if it were done with an acetylene torch.

In washing out an acid tank practically as much wear takes place as would happen in normal events in a year. The best way to go about it is to use a very large stream of water and do it as quickly as possible. Soda ash should be added until the water shows alkaline and until the tank is full and running over. Even after this the tank should be filled and emptied several times with water before allowing entry, to make certain that all hydrogen has been eliminated.

In connection with sulphuric acid burns one should first wipe off the acid, then flood with water and treat with mild alkali such as bicarbonate, finally covering with oil.

Muriatic acid is chiefly used in the textile trade in connection with carbonizing and in some cases as a souring agent to avoid the formation of calcium sulphate in the goods. It is not especially dangerous physically; although it is chemically a strong acid, in commerce it appears only as a 30 per cent solution. However, no metal has been found, with the possible exception of the expensive tantalum, which will withstand its action. Hard rubber pipe seems to be as satisfactory a method as any. This can be obtained with fittings of various sorts just like steel pipe. The threads, however, must be cut on a lathe and contrary to expectations it will be found that they dull the tools very quickly. Graphite and grease or oil are used on the joints which are only turned hand tight. An important necessity in handling hard rubber usually of wood since it is a somewhat plastic solid and

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Fabric Finishers Are Gaining Membership

IT now appears as if the appalling disorganization in the American finishing trades in recent months is to be corrected. Northern and Southern men engaged in the business have joined the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics and propose to make a new trial of the force of co-operative competition. The decision has wider than trade interest for the reason that this organization was one of the first large textile manufacturing associations to try out the effectiveness of that plan of doing business advocated by the late Jerome Eddy, whose book on "The New Competition" interested the country nearly twenty years ago, according to J. J. Manning, of the Journal of Commerce.

The association started under his direction, and he retained his interest in it till he died. It was one of the few trade organizations that did not flinch in its right to function throughout the Daugherty regime in the United States Attorney-Generalship. Throughout the great discouragements of late years its members have held together, and one of their greatest accomplishments was the setting up of a standard of color fastness of practical value that meets all requirements of consumers, as well as chemical organizations interested solely in promoting effective standards. It has brought into harmony for this purpose dye manufacturers, dye users and all forward looking converters.

PERFECTING PRINTERS' ORGANIZATIONS

It has been at work for several months in trying to unify fabric printers to the extent of meeting each other regularly, and through an exchange of information arrive at the real facts of the fabric printing situation. It became possible to bring the corporation and job printers together. It then succeeded in convincing the leaders of the rapidly growing finishing industry in the South that their interests are allied with the older establishments in the North serving the same markets.

The Southern finishers will function with those in the North and will, in addition, perfect an organization among themselves to deal with problems of community interest. It is now recognized that by working through the parent body they will strengthen it and insure an early restoration of the rapid rate of industrial progress made in the United States in late years in the processes of finishing.

BROADENED ACQUAINTANCESHIP

Many exaggerated claims will be made concerning the great power that will come about for the industry through the form of co-operation under which the organization operates, but the obvious claim that will not be disputed is that what has already been accomplished has laid a solid foundation for the broadening of acquaintanceship in a division of cloth manufacturing that has been sadly in need of it.

Not less than two-thirds of the difficulties this division of the trade has encountered have arisen and been perpetuated through misunderstandings rather than through any general trade notion that supermen and superinstitutions were powerful enough to live and profit individually under present confused business conditions. The limited progress already made has sufficed to convince all

in the industry that profits are not uniformly possible when 60 per cent of finishing capacity output is required in meeting consumer demand if ruthless competition is to be forced by a few good plants and a myriad of plants not so good.

HOW TO AVOID LOSSES

Under present distressed conditions the immediate problem to be solved is not one of putting all plants on a profitable basis, but to point out how needless losses may be avoided. This is being brought about through exchanges of trade information through groups and at various meetings of men who did not sit in with each other to discuss trade matters until within the past three months. The situation developed as a consequence of some of these meetings may be illustrated by a remark made by one of the most competent men in the business following the adjournment of a prolonged session. He said: "I thought I knew something of the resources and practices of this industry, but if I told you what I have found out today, and what I did not know, you would have reason for asking me where I had been living for three years."

MASS OUTPUT AND PROFITS

The stress of business in the industry for a long time has been demonstrating constantly that mass output and profits are not synonymous terms. A very few plants that have been operated on a capacity basis have lost money, and a very few whose managers learned how to cut down production and hold profits have been suffering because they cannot assure themselves of any reasonable level of average output for more than a day or two at a time. Many instances have developed where finishers who would not accept business at a loss have found their orders shrinking, while those who took the business have found their net surpluses dwindling.

If customers as a whole were profiting because of their recent ability to secure service at the lowest prices obtainable at any time for comparable work it might be pretty difficult to bring about unity in the trade. The fact is that customer uncertainty arising from finishing plant conditions has become intolerable for the larger factors. They have found themselves unable to show profits in their finished lines even after having secured finishing costs below their most fanciful dreams. As one of them summed up their situation, "We are licked before we start converting, but don't know it till some other fellow undersells us and we find that his costs are lower than ours."

GAINING CUSTOMERS BY PRICE CUTTING

It has taken a long time to teach printers and finishers that no permanent gain comes to them in selling service below market prices persistently, they say now. Those of them who have been persistent price cutters, apparently without rhyme or reason, in the hope of gaining customers permanently, have been exchanging experiences of late. Some who believed they were pretty shrewd men have had to sit and laugh together after swapping stories of how converters outwitted them. For one reason or another, time shows that customers are better satisfied in the long run of the years with quality

service at what they believe to be a fair market price than they are with opportunities to change service to better a price alone.

TECHNICAL SERVICE

In consequence of the wide variety of finishing now exacted by trade factors the multiplicity of technical services required of a plant has been cutting profits insidiously. No means of remedying this tendency exists, in the opinion of trade leaders, unless acquaintanceship and confidence among others in the business are broad enough to elicit information of what is being done in the making of a market price. Contacts already made from the limited progress of recent months in getting men together who have been competitors have resulted in minor changes in sales policies that will be of inestimable benefit to the finishers who seek highest quality work at all times.

The sure means of retaining contented customers is to insure them of the best quality of service conceivable at a price that is reasonably stable and that will not vacillate much in a single season. Since it has become so common for customers to handle high-priced goods in a substantial yardage, this element of price protection or guarantee has become vital to those organizations that want to specialize in high grade merchandise. But it is also of great importance to the men who have goods processed in volume yardage that price stability shall be more of a consideration in service than it has been in recent years.

NO CO-OPERATIVE COERSION

There is not the slightest prospect that it is the dream of finishers that they can supplant co-operative competition with what has recently been termed "co-operative coercion" in the plans they are now trying for the elimination of abuses of long standing. In attaining a full measure of success they are convinced from their short experiences thus far that before the end of 1931 the industry will be on a very much healthier basis, whatever the course of general business may be, by the pursuance of policies that will bear the light of publicity at all times.

Spinning Tests on Mixings of Indian and American Cottons

A. James Turner and R. P. Jackson, of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, have recently completed interesting experiments with different mixings of Indian and American cottons with ordinary and high-drafting spinning, which is referred to in the International Cotton Bulletin.

It is pointed out that a better quality of yarn may be obtained either by using a better quality of raw cotton, or by employing some improved process of spinning. The use of high-draft mechanism is one means of achieving the end by the second alternative. The various schemes of employing high drafting are briefly discussed with reference to the possibility of obtaining either a decreased cost of production without reduction in the quality of the yarn, by eliminating one or more preparation processes, or a higher quality yarn from a given mixing, or the same quality of yarn from a cheaper mixing.

In order to investigate these matters, and also the conditions under which cottons of different lengths might be spun together without difficulty, spinning experiments have been made on 40-lb. lots of American (Texas) and Indian (C. P. Wun) cottons. Each cotton was first spun separately on four different systems, viz., (1) single roving, ordinary draft; (2) double roving, double draft,

ordinary frame; (3) and (4) double roving, double draft, on two different systems of high-draft spinning; in each system the cotton was spun into two different counts with two different twist-constants each. A similar series of spinning of three different counts, with two different twist-constants each, was then made, using various mixings of the American and Indian cottons, viz., 75 per cent American and 25 per cent Indian; 50 per cent American and 50 per cent Indian; and 25 per cent American and 75 per cent Indian. When these experiments were completed, a further test was made, viz., spinning direct from single intermediate roving, prepared from a mixing of 50 per cent American and 50 per cent Indian cottons.

Full details are given of the cottons, the machinery, the spinning procedure, the behavior in spinning, and the evenness, neppiness, and strength of the yarns spun; in all, 3,536 tests were made for lea strength and counts, 3,536 for ballistic work of rupture and counts, and 2,600 for twist. The results of the various observations and tests are discussed, and the following tentative conclusions are drawn:

- (1) There is no difficulty in spinning a mixing of two types of cotton having mean fibre lengths differing by 0.15 in., when they have approximately the same fibre weight per inch.
- (2) On a good high-draft system it is possible to spin as good a yarn direct from intermediate roving as from ordinary roving on the ordinary system.
- (3) By spinning from double roving and using double draft on a high-draft system, it is possible to obtain a yarn of decidedly higher quality than that produced on the ordinary system, with at least as high a rate of production.
- (4) Using a mixing containing equal quantities of suitable American and Indian cottons, it is possible to spin on a high-draft system a 20's yarn at least equal in quality to a similar yarn spun from the American cotton alone, with a considerable saving in the cost of the mixing and no loss in production.

New Method of Packaging Absorbent Cotton

The loose rope of cotton from the cards in cotton manufacturing which coils into cans to be carried to the drawing frames suggested to a research man the answer to a problem in packaging absorbent cotton and a new package of this staple recently has been introduced to the public by Bauer & Black division of the Kendall Company. The conventional absorbent cotton package has been the blanket type roll, with paper interleaving. Many ordinary consumer uses require only a small tuft which has meant unrolling the blanket, pulling off the amount needed and rolling it up again. The idea of a box with apertures from which cotton could be plucked as needed was the start of research on a new package. The problem was how to prepare the cotton so it would feed continuously. The answer came from an old cotton textile process when a Bauer & Black research man saw possibilities in the cotton coming from the cards at one of the Kendall Southern mills. The new package, called "The Cotton Picker," adapts the rope principle to absorbent cotton which is coiled into a cylindrical container. Specially arranged apertures, smaller than the diameter of the rope, maintain the strength, allowing the absorbent to pass through smoothly. The rope expands as it comes out at the top. The cotton is picked off as needed and the rest stays clean.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. M. Hayes has resigned as superintendent of the Maurice Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

Chas. A. Cannon, president of the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., gave his annual banquet in honor of Company E, 120th Infantry, on New Year's eve.

J. J. Pearce has been appointed production manager of the Springfield Woolen Mills, Springfield, Tenn.

W. R. Tattersall, who resigned as superintendent of the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C., some weeks ago, has accepted the superintendency of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. Hill, for the past ten years superintendent of the Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mills, Lexington, N. C., has resigned that position to become superintendent of the Maurice Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

William Nebel, president of the Nebel Knitting Company, Charlotte, was host to his employees at a turkey dinner during the holidays, about 250 persons being present.

Harold L. Wheeler, Nashua, Mass., has been put in charge of the bleachery in the Oconee Mills at Athens, Ga. He will assume his new duties at once. Mr. Wheeler has for the past 15 years been employed as foreman in the bleachery of the Nashua Manufacturing Company.

John C. Inge, sales manager of the American Bemberg Corporation, has resigned that post to become affiliated with the A. M. Tenney Associates. Mr. Inge announces.

Mr. Inge joined the American Bemberg Corporation in 1928 in the capacity of assistant sales manager, later being placed in charge of sales. Prior to this connection with American Bemberg he was sales manager of Asiam, Inc., distributors in the United States of the viscose process rayon yarns of La Soie de Chatillon of Milan, Italy.

A. M. Tenney Associates are sales engineers and representatives for textile manufacturers, and among other connections, handle the sale of the acetate yarns of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation.

Two widely known officials of the Fales & Jenks Machine Company, manufacturer of textile machinery, have concluded their duties with this concern following its sale to the Whitin Machine Works, Inc., of Whitinsville, Mass. They are Robert R. Jenks, for the past 15 years president of the company, and J. Richmond Fales, vice-president. Neither of the two has made any plans for the future.

The Fales & Jenks plant has been formally taken over by the Whitin Machine Works and will be operated under the name of Whitin Machine Works, Fales & Jenks division, in charge of Herbert G. Beede and William H. Armstrong, former secretary and manager, respectively, of the old company. Other changes in the personnel have been made, and more are impending. All inquiries regarding changes have been referred to E. Kent Swift, general manager of the Whitin Machine Works.

OBITUARY

ALFRED CRAWFORD

Alfred Crawford, vice-president and treasurer, Boger & Crawford, Philadelphia, Pa., and Lincolnton, N. C., died at his home in Norristown, Pa., after a brief illness.

He was 44 years old. Mr. Crawford, who was one of the country's leading mercerizers, spent most of his life in the textile field. In partnership with Robert C. Boger, president of the firm, he started the business in a small way and it has grown without interruption. Many advances in manufacture have been announced by the firm, in which Mr. Crawford took an important part. Among these was the spinning for the first time on a commercial scale in this country of cotton yarns as fine as 200s. Mr. Crawford was widely known in knitting centers. He was vice-president of the Manton Mutual Life Insurance Company and a director in the Atlantic Mutual Company. Surviving him are his widow, a son, one brother and his mother.

ROBERT F. GARDNER

Robert F. Gardner, mechanical superintendent of the Knox Silk Hosiery Company, High Point, N. C., was instantly killed when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a train at a grade crossing.

Lowinson Reviews Market Conditions

In their yearly letter to the trade, Louis Lowinson & Co., cloth brokers, briefly detail the situation of the past year and suggest methods for progressive action by the industry in 1931. The part of their letter referring to conditions in the cloth market follows:

"The curtailment efforts of the year were most drastic—in all departments of production the industry's operations were reduced. Fine yarn and coarse yarn mills participated and yet sellers were unable to translate the reduction in production into more satisfactory prices for cloth. Of one thing we may be certain—that prices would have been lower throughout the year, had production schedules been more liberal, nevertheless, prices at the close of the year reflect a considerably poorer margin to mills than those thoroughly unsatisfactory levels which prevailed at the beginning of the year. This is true of every important group of fabrics, fine yarn, rayon specialties and coarse yarn constructions. In addition, we find that a similar situation exists in converting markets—the year closes with converting margins at record lows—far lower than they were January 1, 1930. Finishing plants experienced similar results—they, too, succumbed to the whittling process.

HOW CHANGE FOR 1931?

"This is the situation today. What are the chief factors which will assist in changing the general outlines in 1931? First, a moderate betterment in cotton prices, accompanied with some degree of stability. Our industry has always functioned best when cotton was low and reasonably stable. At prevailing levels it is undoubtedly cheap, yet the trade is not likely to respond in usual measure until the many artificial factors involved are more convincingly controlled. Secondly, a new intelligence in the ranks of rayon producers, which will eradicate the thorough lack of trade confidence which now exists. If it is made possible to operate freely in rayon constructions, it will spell expanding yardages, progress and profits. Thirdly, enlightened selfishness demands a new type of co-operative effort throughout the industry—in the main our group efforts have been devised and administered by the members of the individual group involved.

"They themselves have made policy. They have aimed to ail all involved in the common problem. Unfortunately this cannot be done successfully—the record lends testimony to this fact. It is against the nature of man

to expect unselfishness when the stress of individual business demands are as severe as they have been in recent years. Each of these efforts, sound enough in themselves, have failed primarily because the factor of doubt was constant. Doubt of the impartiality and the fairness of the vitally interested parties—the question of selfish advantage always arises—each member is an intensive competitor of the other member and each questions the unselfishness of the recommendations. It seems to us the flaw is in the lack of outside, well informed, impartial advisers and administrators—until these fine efforts are directed and controlled by original thinkers and personalities strong enough to instill confidence and respect self-correction is likely to make but slow progress.

"The commission house group, the rayon yarn group, the fine yarn group, the converting group, the finishing group and all others are susceptible to this criticism. They all should amplify their efforts by placing their leadership in impartial hands. A voluntary surrender of what always seemed to be inalienable business rights must come about. Many ideas as to rights of independent action must be changed. Realization of the interdependence of each on the other is vital.

SEE RETRENCHMENT AS NECESSARY

"An estimate of the outlook then must be based on these three major considerations. Our chief hope must rest in a stronger type of co-operative effort in all branches of the industry. We can cope with most any difficulties if we but genuinely progress in this direction; at best it is a slow progress, but a significant one. If 1931 results in a stock taking of the industry as a whole and co-operative corrections are devised based on such a stock taking, textiles will be in a fair way of making industrial history.

"It is clear, too, that some modification in the growth and size formula must be effected. All mills, converters and finishers cannot in the face of expanding equipment and units hope to grow in size and volume all the time. Our instincts demand growth, but our minds must realize that growth is not always possible or desirable. We realize that this is unorthodox and at variance with our normal habits of mind yet we are confident that the more moderate attitude will prove advantageous. If anything, healthy and planned contraction rather than expansion should be the desire of those who believe in sound progress, in real strength. This viewpoint is bound to result in healthier minds, in sounder organizations, better profits and more favorable trade conditions.

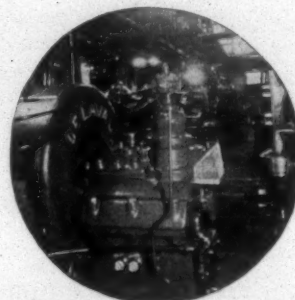
"The multiplicity of units in all divisions of the market make it impossible to believe that competitive conditions will not be severe next year. While the disturbed, underlying industrial and financial conditions outside our industry will be subjected to a gradual healing process, we must realize that we can lend assistance by our own courage and balance. We must not exaggerate or over-emphasize these disturbances, neither should we ignore them. That the year ahead will be a difficult one for our industry, should not discourage us, indeed it should sober us and make us appreciate that the individual conduct of our affairs bears heavily on the collective future of the industry. The profitless trend cited can and must be checked."

Greenville, S. C.—The Southern Worsted Corporation has passed into the control of Herbert Lawton & Co., selling agents, of New York City. The change will be effective January 1, at which time J. W. Newkirk, of Patterson & Greenough, who has been in charge of the selling of the Southern Worsted line will join the Herbert Lawton organization.

A REVOLUTIONARY PRINCIPLE IN LUBRICATION

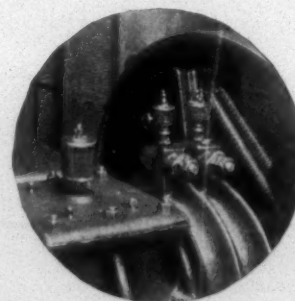
Houghton's Absorbed Oils were developed especially to meet the demands of modern machinery. A special film base prevents metal to metal contact in the bearings. Into this base is absorbed a lubricity oil which allows the transmission of power with minimum frictional loss within the oil itself.

Houghton's Absorbed Oils "stay put" in bearings operating under the heaviest loads and at the highest speeds.



A 50% reduction in the cost of oiling labor is by no means uncommon when Houghton's Absorbed Oils are in use.

Bearing life is safeguarded by the use of Houghton's Absorbed Oils. Longer machine life and increased production results.



A Product of  The HOUGHTON LINE

E. F. HOUGHTON & Co.

» » PHILADELPHIA, PA. « «

And All Over the World

1931 Spring Hosiery Colors

Eleven new colors will be portrayed on the 1931 Spring Season Hosiery Card to be issued shortly by the Textile Color Card Association, it was announced by Margaret Hayden Rorke, managing director. Advance swatches of these shades were recently sent out to members in the hosiery industry.

In creating these new colors, the Association has not only considered their fashion significance, but has correlated them with the colors promoted by the garment and retail trades. They are therefore carefully keyed in harmony with the basic ensemble shades chosen by the Color Co-ordination Committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

The hosiery colors likewise co-ordinate with the official shoe and leather shades chosen by the Association in co-operation with the allied shoe and leather industries.

The eleven new hosiery shades are:

Sandee.—A new light beige of sandy cast, smart as a complement to the sea sand costume and shoe. This neutral tone is equally appropriate with the sky grey shoe and costume, also with pastel shades.

Putty Beige.—A neutral medium beige to accompany the putty beige shoe and costume in this fashionable beige family. Because of its neutral cast, it is also a smart note with a number of the basic ensemble colors, such as chukker green and pistachio.

Avenida.—A light neutral brown harmonious with the Indies brown shoe.

Mayfair.—A warm medium beige tone, which will be appropriate with many of the new costume shades, including the blue range.

Nubrown.—A fashionable light brown, smart not only with the costume in beige or brown, but also as a contrast to the new green tones, such as almond leaf and chuffler green.

Café.—A rich coffee tone, as its name indicates—the spring version of a brown "off-black."

Reve.—A delicate, illusive shade with a soft mauvish cast—smart as evening tone, as well as for formal afternoon wear with the pastel gown. This color is also suggested as a smart complement to the sky grey or natural reptile shoe.

Tendresse.—A subtle greyish beige with a suggestion of mauve, particularly harmonious with the admiralty or guardsman costume and admiralty blue shoe. This distinctive tone blends smartly with the new strawberry and raspberry shades, such as fraise and framboiso, requiring the grenat shoe.

Matinée.—Also in the medium greyish beige family—equally smart with a number of new costume shades, including the green costume requiring the paddock green shoe.

Duck Grey.—A very new rendition of a darker grey tone—a lighter spring version of a grey "off-black." This shade offers a smart complement to the black or admiralty costume.

Tanblush.—An extremely significant sun tone with a subtle blush cast, especially appropriate with the lighter sports shades, such as flower blue and seashell pink, as well as white.

As a smart complement to the white costume and shoe, which are of first importance for sportswear, the following hosiery shades are suggested: Tanblush, putty beige, mayfair and nubrown.

Only new colors will be portrayed on the 1931 spring season card. It was pointed out, however, by Mrs. Rorke,

that this procedure does not lessen the fashion value of various colors from past seasons, which still maintain their style importance. The colors listed below are cited as worthy of continued promotion.

Promenade, nightingale, brownleaf, sable, rendez-vous, duskee, bahama, beige clair, caresse, plage, sunbask, blond doré, florida, muscadine, ivoire, suntan, light gunmetal, manon, gunmetal, champagne, grain, moonlight.

Plan Statistical Service for Hosiery Mills

Details of their plan of co-operative statistical research for the benefit of the full-fashioned hosiery industry were announced by the University of Pennsylvania industrial research department and the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers at Philadelphia.

The first step in this program, a detail study of stocks in the hands of manufacturers as of December 31, 1930, was taken with the mailing of a questionnaire to a large and representative group of mills.

REPORTS SOUGHT ON EACH GAUGE

The questionnaire is divided into three principal parts, as follows:

1. Reports on stocks in each gauge, to be compared with unfilled orders and irregulars in each gauge.
2. Report on total stock in each gauge, classified as to type; that is, whether tram silk hosiery, hard twist, ingrain, etc.
3. A breakdown of the total stock, by weights (threads) of the hosiery.

Manufacturers receiving the questionnaire are also asked to state the number of machines and machine sections scrapped in 1930, which total is to be compared with the number of new machines installed in 1930.

It is urgently requested by the National Association and the University's industrial research department that manufacturers fill out and return the questionnaire promptly. Returns should be made to Dr. George W. Taylor, Industrial Research Department, University of Pennsylvania, who is in active charge of the co-operative research work.

REPORTS TO BE CONFIDENTIAL

It is emphasized that all returns will be held in strict confidence. The identity of individual manufacturers aiding in the survey will be carefully protected, and total figures only will be used in the compilations. Those manufacturers who feel so inclined are requested to indicate the name of their firm on the form, so that the results of the survey may be mailed to them promptly.

The results of the survey will be made available to manufacturers participating in it just as quickly as possible. It is expected that a report on the study will be in the hands of manufacturers within one week after returns have been received from a majority of the mills involved. Results of the survey will be made public, but it is expected that the manufacturers co-operating in it will have these results thirty days before they are published.

The questionnaire on stocks on hand at the end of the year is not to be filled out each month. It is the only form that will be sent out for the present by the organizations undertaking the co-operative research. In a sense the study is a test of whether or not this method offers possibilities for engaging in other similar studies. Manufacturers are therefore requested to fill out the questionnaire completely and return it as soon as possible after January 1.



Pioneers 29 years ago ...Pioneers today

~ in which Kaumagraph pauses to look back ~

In 1902 when automobiles were still a rarity and Teddy Roosevelt was starting his first term in the White House, the Kaumagraph Company was founded.

29 years have passed. And here is a remarkable fact: *Every important development in the trademarking and identification of textiles, hosiery, leather, etc., has been initiated and fostered by Kaumagraph.*

Not a single original identification idea has been created elsewhere... although there have been all sorts of scurrying and fevering to follow suit, once Kaumagraph's pioneering has shown the way.

This is not merely an empty, exaggerated claim. For instance, in the matter of trademark transfers alone, here are just a few of Kaumagraph's many contributions:

- Two color transfers
- Soluble transfers
- Indelible transfers
- Permanent transfers
- Fugitive transfers
- Solvent and spot remover
- Over 300 special compositions

Such modern developments as these would have been denied the textile, hosiery, leather, glove and other industries, had not Kaumagraph had the courage, foresight and facilities to create them.

Today Kaumagraph's trademarking and identification service stands as the only complete one of its kind in the world. The man who comes to us with an identification problem finds:

- an art department to help him design a trademark.
- a legal department to help him register and protect it
- a transfer department to recommend the proper type of Kaumagraph Dry Transfer for his particular purposes
- a department which designs special trademarking machinery, if necessary
- Kaumagraph's research laboratories to develop special transfers or processes if they are required
- a lithographic department for creating and executing package designs, window displays, embossed labels and seals, etc.

We've learned a lot during our 29 years in this business. And one of the important things we've learned is to sit down and discuss every problem before any recommendation is made. If you are interested in this free consultation service, get in touch with the Kaumagraph office nearest you.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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1930—The Goat

The popular pastime during the closing days of 1930 was expressing a desire to speed its departure by kicking it in the seat of its pants.

Unfavorable or undesirable things have happened to almost everybody during 1930 and true to human nature everybody has a desire to blame that year and to aid in sending it into oblivion with a swift kick.

The year 1930 was in most cases only the year in which the effect of previous happenings, which in most cases were errors of judgment, were felt and it is but the goat of the depression.

Men and women bought stock in 1929 at unreasonable and unjustified prices and in that year refused to believe that a decline could ever occur.

They suffered in 1930 for the errors of judgment in 1929 and yet have a desire to kick 1930 for the things which have happened to them.

In many cases their troubles date all the way back to 1919 and 1920 when under the enthusiasm and influence of great profits in manufacturing, they expanded their capacity for production considerably beyond the normal demand and did so by going heavily in debt at a time when credit was easy to obtain.

For ten years the debts accumulated as the result of deflation in 1920 have been carried in hopes of another period of prosperity through which feet might be again planted upon the ground.

The stock market collapse of 1929 so weakened the structure of many financial institutions and made it so necessary for them to be relieved of the burden of frozen credits that 1930 witnessed

the calling for the settlement of many debts contracted in 1920.

The liquidation of the long carried "frozen credits of 1920" together with the collapse of financial structures resulting from the stock market boom and collapse of 1929 plus the shrinkage of inventory values resulting from the decline in commodity prices, which began in 1929, has made 1930 a hectic year and yet little of the distress felt during 1930 came as the result of acts committed during that year.

When we, with justice or without justice, kick 1930 in the seat of its pants and turn towards the new year of 1931 we realize that every man and his brother is nearer having his feet upon the ground than at any time since the World War.

Men have suffered it is true and as the result of the disasters which culminated during 1930 many will continue to suffer, but taking the country as a whole there has been a great cleaning out process completed and many can now stand flat-footed and face the future with courage.

The cashier of a bank which collapsed during 1930 said to us last week, "I lost everything I had in that bank but I thank God that it is over and I can now sleep in peace. For months there was the strain of trying to hold things together and the eternal hope of being able to weather the storm and I never knew what it was to sleep and awake rested. I have no money or job now but the load is gone and I can sleep and I can think about the future."

There are many others who lost all or, at least, lost heavily during 1930, but feel better today because the load has been lifted from their shoulders.

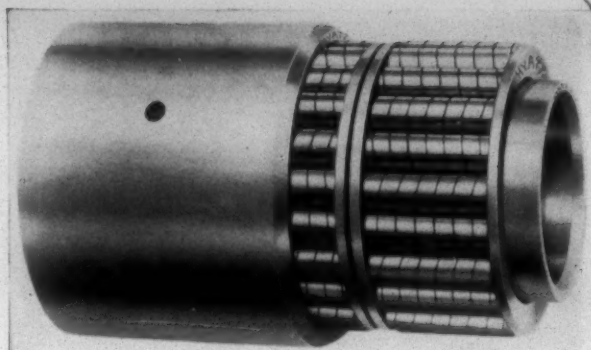
As we turn towards 1931 we do so with the realization that the wiping out of the frozen credits of 1920 together with the stock market losses of 1929 have laid bare most of the weak financial structures and has placed business and banking upon a safer basis.

The reduction in inventories as the result of commodity prices reaching almost unprecedented low levels has removed most of the risk of inventory losses and that gives a feeling of security to those who buy commodities or raw material for manufacturing.

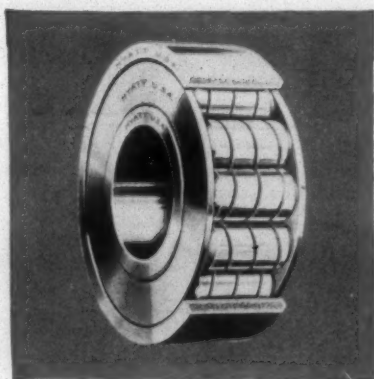
The pendulum always swings too far each way and just as there was overproduction in 1919 and 1920 and expansion of plants for the purpose of still greater production, there has been production less than normal consumption during 1930 and factories of all kinds have been dismantled while expansion for increased production has been almost unknown.

(Continued on Page 19)

Hyatt "D" Series bearings with dual roller assemblies and inner race partly withdrawn.



All along the line from picker to warper, from loom to finished cloth . . . Hyatts prevent production delays, lower production costs



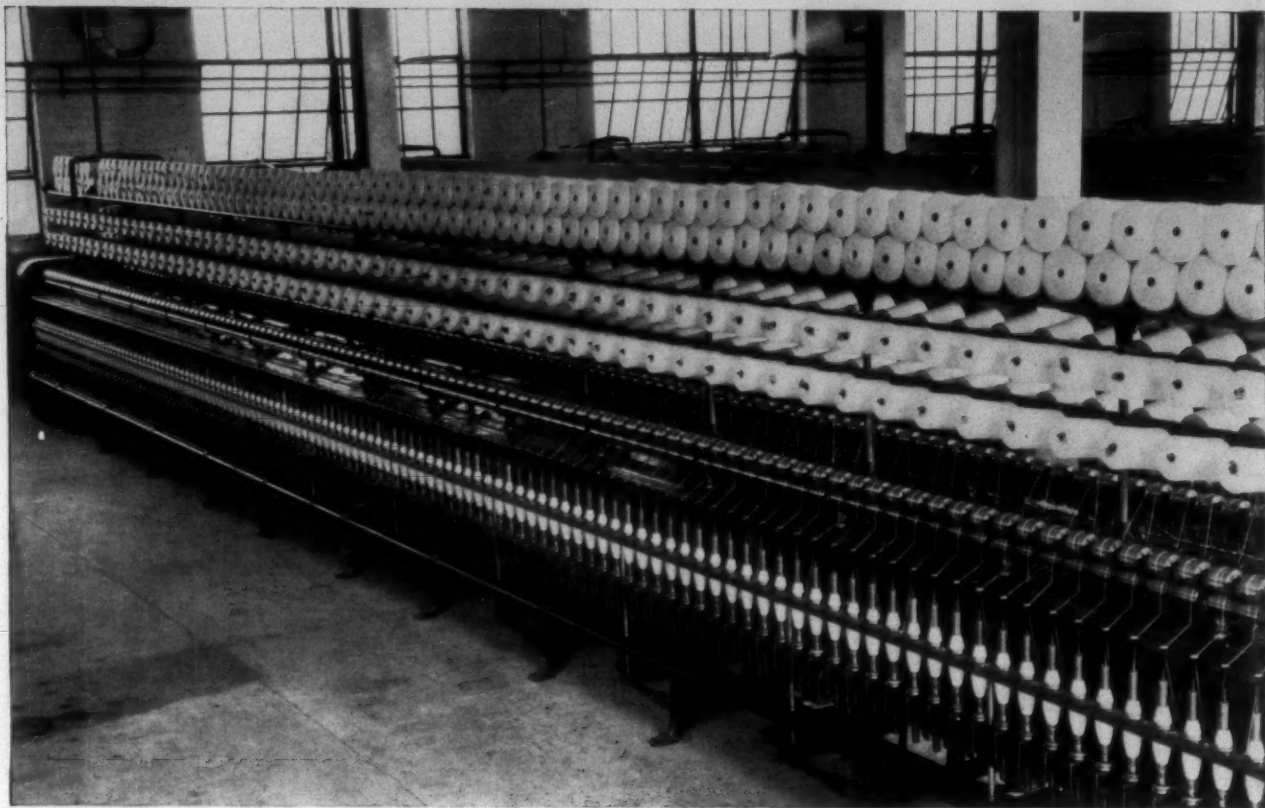
HYATT Roller Bearings are heavy duty precision made bearings of the most durable chrome nickel molybdenum alloy known. Due to their distinctive roller construction they possess great capacity for continuous service and are proof against sudden failure from shock or impact loads. They are separable for easy assembly. They do not require adjustment to compensate for wear or for high temperature.

Thoroughly proved in service in preparatory equipment, in looms and finishing machinery, Hyatts protect all the mill equipment to which they are applied.

You may now purchase all kinds of textile machinery with Hyatts. Ask us for a list of any particular Hyattized equipment in which you may be interested.

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Here, at Botany Worsted Mills, SKF Roller Bearing Spindles must meet a definite program of producing the finest, plus the benefits which come in plant management through using the most modern equipment. And here is how SKF Roller Bearing Spindles accomplish this dufold purpose:—

First: They assure an even speed, resulting in an even yarn and more uniform twist.

Second: Frames are cleaner, no lubricant leakage, less maintenance.

Third: Production is increased, less ends down, wastage reduced.

Fourth: Material savings in replacements and repairs.

Needless to say, Botany Worsted Mills are enthusiastic and pleased with the performance of SKF Roller Bearing Spindles. As operating conditions permit they are steadily increasing the number of SKF Spindles. Throughout the world there are over 2,000,000 now in use. Such universal acceptance indicates the inevitable trend to SKF.

Your mill, too, deserves the best. You can secure full information from the maker of your spinning frames or direct from SKF. There is no obligation incurred in either case.

2593

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

SKF

Roller Bearing Spindles

January 1, 1931

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

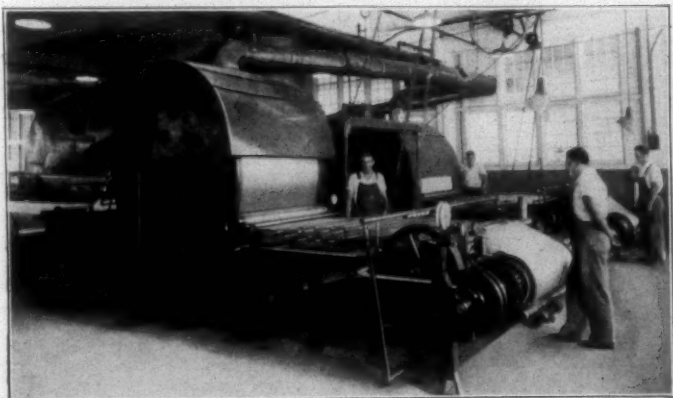
From Laboratory to Loom

Raygomm

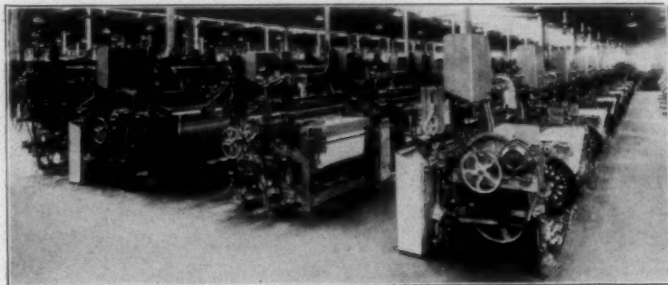
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Stein, Hall Company, Charlotte Laboratory



Sizing rayon warp with Raygomm



Weaving Raygomm sized warps

RAYGOMM, the scientific size for rayon, was subjected to exhaustive laboratory and mill tests before being placed upon the market. Practical research has resulted in the perfection of four types, Raygomm T, Raygomm 92, Raygomm Crepe, and Raygomm NCA, a grade to suit every type of yarn and style of slasher.

Leading mills who size rayon have found that Raygomm is more efficient, more economical, and more convenient to handle. For instance, the sizing of Cellulose acetate warps, hitherto a troublesome and uncertain undertaking, has been greatly simplified through the use of Raygomm NCA—and at about one-third the cost of average prepared sizes.

Send for free copy of handy reference pamphlet presenting complete information about Raygomm.

Raygomm

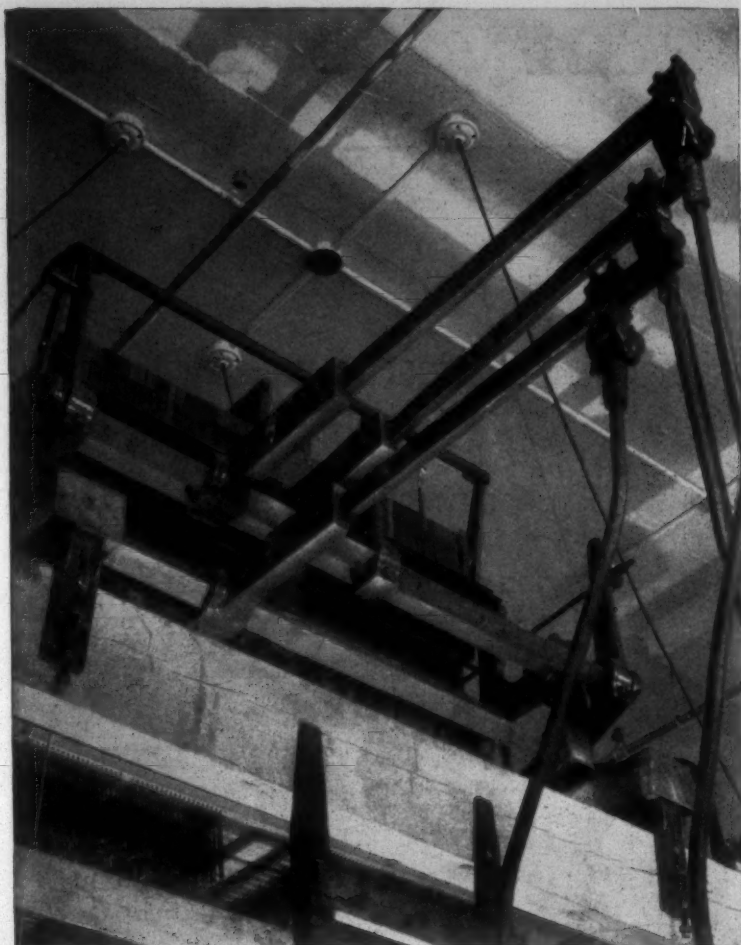
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**"—sound economy
will accompany the buy-
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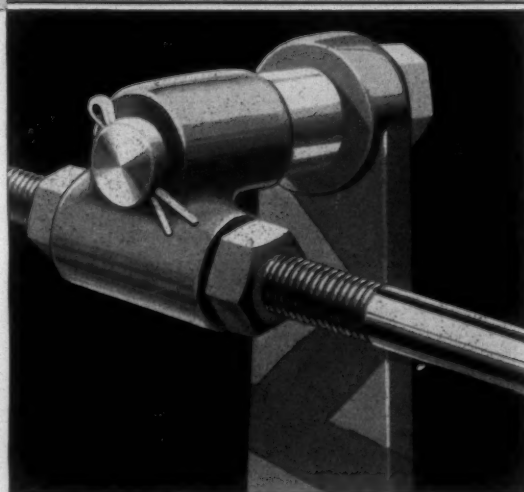
*Textile Publication**

What do you mean—economy?

No industry needs to realize the truth of the above statement more than the textile industry. Look around you at other progressive industries—and at the leaders in your own! The profits they are reaping are due to two things—improved operating methods and styling. These two things, particularly in textiles, depend on the performance and flexibility of up-to-date MACHINES!

New machinery *is* economy—particularly when Halton's Jacquards can be paid for economically—through the Halton Finance Plan. Tear out the obsolete equipment that closes the way to profit—and invest in Halton Jacquards. More continuous performance, greater versatility in design, and quicker adjustments to the patterns of the moment will soon more than repay the costs of Halton's Jacquards. If they don't pay for themselves why does Mohawk Carpet Mills use Halton Jacquards—or such mills as Audiger & Meyer Silk, Brooks Bros., or Hemmann & Son?

*Name on request.



Side Arms, connecting Cylinder Spindle and Rocker Lever, are quickly adjustable. Another time saving feature. Our catalogue shows others. Send for it.

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SELLING AGENTS
THOMAS S. CAPPER, INC.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FRED H. WHITE
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

During 1930 the increase of ability to produce cotton goods or any kind of manufactured product has been less than the increase in population and in many cases manufacturing capacity has been decreased by reason of dismantled plants.

We have in the United States 1,750,000 more people than on January 1st, 1930 and approximately 17,500,000 more than in 1920.

As we pass through the coming year of 1931 there will be another 1,750,000 added to our population but at the present time there are no preparations being made to manufacture the additional goods which they will require.

As the result of several years of inventory losses resulting from declines in commodity prices, merchants adopted the "hand-to-mouth" policy and those who purchased raw materials for manufacturing purposes followed closely upon their heels in adopting a similar system.

As the result of the general adoption of that policy, stocks of goods held by merchants and converters have dwindled to one of the lowest points in our history and shelves are comparatively bare.

There was an advantage and a protection in small inventories while prices were high but when commodities are upon a rock bottom basis and many are selling below the cost of production the possibility of inventory losses has almost disappeared and when the shrewd buyer begins to regain his confidence he will realize the possibility of profit from advancing prices and the "hand-to-mouth" policy will be cast overboard.

There has been a thorough cleaning out during 1930 and the structure of business is on a much sounder basis than at any time since 1914.

Those who have courage and those who can "think through" will take advantage of these present sound conditions and will study the possibilities of tomorrow.

Most of the great fortunes in America have been built upon the foundation of just such condition as exist today.

You may have enjoyed, mentally kicking old 1930 in the seat of its pants but the things that happened to you in 1930 were the results of actions and errors of other years.

In years to come many will look upon 1930 as a cleansing period and as the foundation of many good things which come to them.

Here's A Hot One

Emil Rieve has been making "a survey of the full fashioned hosiery mills in the South." In case you don't know who he is, and you probably don't, we might add that he is president of the

American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Anyway, the president of this august union allows that the Southern full fashioned hosiery employees have reached the point where they are sufficiently experienced to be regarded as real mechanics. Therefore, the president avows, these workers are now good enough to be admitted to the union. They are, he adds, "excellent material for any trade union." Furthermore, he says, "the time has come for them to join us in the big task of saving our industry."

No doubt the hosiery workers will be immensely flattered to learn that they are now skillful enough to be considered good union material. And no doubt President Rieve can explain to them just how the textile unions have "saved" the industry in New England and in old England. Or if he wants to get a little closer home, he might offer the hosiery mill employees the kind of salvation (union made) that was held out at Gastonia and Marion last year and is now being sold at two bits per week to the union members in Danville.

Good Philosophy

The following statement by Will Rogers, the humorist and philosopher, appears to us to be very true:

They say all children reach a "smart aleck" age sometime. Well, our whole country is in that stage now. Every man, every denomination, and every organization wants things their way. It's just one of those things we got to pass through, and we will look back and feel ashamed of ourselves afterwards.

The Dynamite Squad

The union leaders at Danville, Va., are playing a bad game and one which will ultimately lead to serious trouble.

A mob of union men have stationed themselves at the North Carolina line and are turning back mill operatives, who seek employment in the Riverside & Dan River Mills, with threats of violence and dynamiting.

They may stop a few people but sooner or later some man will come along who knows that he has a right to travel the highways of this country and bloodshed and possible death will result.

The dynamite used by this squad and by those who have placed it under the homes of women and little children is paid for by the American Federation of Labor.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.

Successors to

Cotton Goods Depts. Fred'k Viotor & Achelis

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In Charge of T. Holt Haywood

Reynolds Bldg. Phone 3929 Winston-Salem, N. C.

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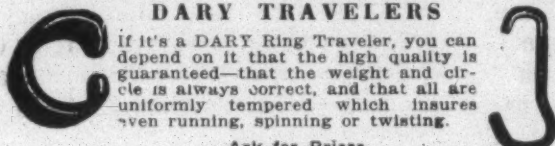
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If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

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—Patented in all important Countries—

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Write for particulars of our new metallic card clothing doing away with grinding and stripping, giving a greater output, a stronger thread, and more regularity, etc. It pays for itself in a very short time.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

LAURENS, S. C.—The Laurens Cotton Mills have let contract to the Bahnson Company, Winston, N. C., for Bahnson humidifiers, which are to be installed at an early date.

ROSEMARY, N. C. — The Patterson Mills Company have made installation of Breton minerol process equipment furnished by Borne Scrymser Company, New York.

LYNN, N. C. — The Pacolet Knitting Company has been incorporated here by J. J. Cudd, of Spartanburg, S. C. and J. S. Massenburg, of Tryon, N. C. The authorized capital stock is \$25,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Kendall Company states that the report that it is to build 61 houses in its mill villages in Paw Creek and Newberry at a cost of \$152,000, is unfounded, as no such building program is contemplated.

NORFOLK, VA.—N. Block, Water and Madison streets, reported, acquired Norfolk properties of Almagamated Silk Corporation, 40th street and Kilm. avenue, subject to confirmation by U. S. District Court of Southern New York.

HICKORY, N. C. — The Highland Hosiery Mills announces a change of firm name to the Whisnant Hosiery Mills, effective January 1. Ernest E. Whisnant is organizer and president of the firm, and C. L. Whisnant, his brother, is secretary and treasurer. The firm operates 125 knitting machines with 125 employees.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Following the confirmation of the sale of the Delgado Mills to the Seaboard Public Service Company, the purchasers announced that the mills would be revamped and a considerable amount of new machinery installed. The mill, which formerly manufactured dress gingham will hereafter be operated upon carded broadcloths.

The new owners have placed orders with the Draper Corporation for 600 looms.

The remodeling, repair work and new equipment will cost \$340,000.

ANDALUSIA, ALA.—The underwear and shirt plants of the Scherf interests at Andalusia and Brantley, owned by the Alabama Textile Products Corporation, the Andala Company and the J. G. Scherf Manufacturing Company, Inc., will resume full-time operations January 1. All three of these factories have been running about one-half capacity for the past six months. When in full operation about 700 people are employed.

TRENTON, TENN. — Construction work on the new building of the Trenton Mills which replaces the plant burned last year, has been completed. The new building is of modern mill construction and is considerably larger than the former structure.

The company expects to install 12,500 spindles and more than 100 knitting machines. It is installing a modern steam engine of the Uniflo type with a directly connected alternator which will furnish the power. The capital stock of the company has been increased to \$250,000.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Rudisill Spinning Mills have recently installed Breton minerol process equipment (oil-spraying of cotton) in their mills. They have the latest high pressure unit.

GASTONIA, N. C.—It is very likely that a large weaving mill, now located in New England, will be moved here, it is announced by the Chamber of Commerce, which is negotiating with the mill in question. The plan to bring the mill here has already progressed to the extent that a plant of about 10,000 square feet of floor space has been secured so that 40 to 50 looms may be set up for a starting experiment. The mill weaves fine goods and would purchase yarns made in Gastonia.

The Chamber of Commerce also reports that the president of a silk mill in Rhode Island has visited Gastonia twice recently with a view of establishing a mill here. He is to return January 1 to continue his investigation as to the advisability of locating here.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Alfred Mills, Inc., formerly the Savona Manufacturing Company, and which manufactures rayon and cotton fabrics, went into the hands of a receiver last week when Judge W. F. Harding of the Mecklenburg Superior Court signed an order naming Paul Stevens, of Burlington, receiver.

Since the receivership is an operating one, the mills will not be closed but the receiver will continue to keep the mills going and to provide employment to 400 or more employees.

The indebtedness is given as about \$200,000 and the preferred capital stock as \$100,000. There are 1,365 shares of common stock, but no par value is given for them.

The receivership was sought by the Carolina Dyeing & Winding Co., Inc.; Cooper & Brusch, Inc.; the Franklin Rayon Corp., and other stockholders and creditors.

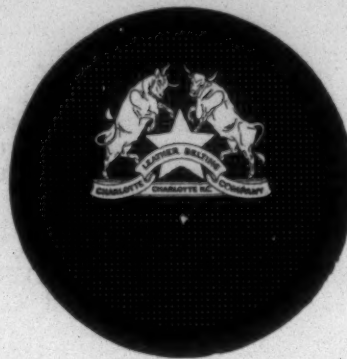
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Davenport Hosiery Mills are to add an additional story to the plant and also erect a new dyeing and finishing plant and boiler house. The work is to cost about \$150,000 and building contract bids are to be opened January 15. Robert & Co., Atlanta, are the engineers.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—New equipment which has been purchased for the Burlington Mills, Inc., is as follows: Four 52-inch shuttle changing rayon looms; 50 44-inch shuttle changing rayon looms, and 34 48-inch 2x1 box-type silk looms from the Stafford Loom Company of Readville, Mass. J. Spencer Love is treasurer and manager of this concern. It was stated that the new equipment is being installed in addition to the 54 44-inch slightly used Crompton & Knowles' Gem-head 2x1 silk looms, which were recently purchased. This makes a total of 142 looms which has been added to the equipment of the mill.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—The Bossong Hosiery Mills, Inc., are now manufacturing more than 5,500 dozen pairs of hosiery per month, and will be able to produce at least 15,000 dozen pairs each month when the new addition, which has been under construction for some time, has been completed and the new equipment is ready to be put into operation.

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1930



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ASHEBORO, N. C.—The building of the Asheboro Chair Company has been leased by Keystone Hosiery Mills Company, of Burlington, N. C., which plant will be moved to this place.

The Keystone Hosiery Mills Company has been organized and operated for nearly 20 years. When it was first opened it was a finishing mill for hosiery, when only a few mills finished their product in the South, and had it done under contract by mills constructed especially for that purpose. Several years ago the mill changed to the manufacture of high grade men's half hose.

CLINTON, S. C.—The Secretary of State, W. F. Blackwell, has granted a charter to the Adair-Dargan Mills, to manufacture and sell knitted goods, and is capitalized at \$4,000. The officers are: E. J. Adair, president; L. M. Adair, vice-president; B. J. Dargan, secretary, and C. C. Dargan, treasurer. This new concern is being moved to Clinton from Tryon, N. C., where it has been operated by C. A. Dargan.

Handling Heavy Chemicals

(Continued from Page 11)

pipe is the fact that it should be carried on runways will be found to bend and flow in time. Expansion joints are necessary at every 100 feet on long pipe lines. Hard rubber cocks should be lubricated with graphite and may be ground in with ordinary valve grinding compound. It may be handled satisfactorily in glass or earthenware, both of which materials are made in the form of pipes. The use of earthenware eliminates to a certain extent the necessity for runways, but the lengths are shorter and more joints are necessary.

Acetic acid is used in all strengths from 28 per cent to 100. In the lower region copper or hard rubber appears to be the more satisfactory. For glacial, copper is used and if formic acid is absent aluminum may be employed.

Acetic acid burns, except in the case of glacial, are not particularly painful but have the disagreeable property of causing the skin to peel off. Due to the fact that they do not act immediately they are likely to be neglected.

Coming to the alkalis, caustic soda is usually sold in drums in the solid or flake condition or in solution. In breaking up cakes men should be equipped with goggles to avoid accidents from chips. The solutions are satisfactorily handled in iron and steel. Burns from caustic soda are sometimes hard to heal and because they are not so vigorous as acid burns are not treated carefully.

Soda ash is a much milder alkali than caustic soda but it is treated in much the same manner.

Sodium sulphide is also alkaline in nature but not as strong as caustic soda. It is, however, quite poisonous and has the property of dissolving the hair and fingernails and causes the hands to become quite sore. It can be satisfactory handled in iron but for gaskets rubber must be used, particularly that with a cloth insertion because asbestos is soluble.

Aqua ammonia is usually sold as a solution of ammonia gas and water at 26° Be. containing about 29 per cent NH₃. In opening a drum one should stand sideways there is often pressure inside. There have also been occasions where quick relief of pressure or vacuum has burst the end of the drum. All-iron pipe connections are used and all copper or brass compounds should be avoided.

Chlorine gas comes in cylinders, ton containers and tank cars at about 75 pounds pressure. It can be handled in glass, rubber or earthenware if wet and steel if dry.

As is well known, it is quite poisonous and if there is any possibility of chlorine in high concentration getting in the atmosphere, gas masks should be on hand. In this connection care should be used in fitting gas masks since oftentimes a mask is condemned as useless because it leaks slightly around the face particularly on those men with high cheek bones. There are two kinds in general, in one of which the air is drawn through a pipe extending outside the building and in the other through a canister attached in which the chlorine is absorbed.

Hypochlorites are best handled in earthenware or concrete with rubber pipe lines or hose. In dilute solutions in mills they may be satisfactorily contained in wood barrels.

Sodium peroxide has a certain fire hazard. Its solutions should be kept in wooden tanks and conveyed in lead pipes. It is essential to keep it out of contact with iron and copper since these increase the rate of decomposition. This may also happen if there are iron or copper spots on the goods and the increased rate of production of oxygen usually completely destroys the goods in that spot. In some cases where bronze centrifuges have been installed lacquering renders them satisfactory. They should be watched, however, and the liquid applied frequently.

Sodium bichromate is poisonous both internally and externally. The ordinary hyposulphite solution will remove this material very satisfactory. Aluminum salts, sulphate and chloride are not particularly corrosive in the strengths ordinarily used. They may be contained in wooden tanks and handled through lead, monel metal, brass or bronze pipes and valves. In carbonizing tanks hard rubber or wooden rolls are used.

Sodium bisulphite may also be contained satisfactorily in wooden tanks and handled in lead pipes and valve or lead lined air valves.

There are many special problems in handling chemicals which must be solved in accordance with the special conditions involved but these indicate the ordinary methods in use.

New Rayon Fabrics

Two new rayon fabrics are being introduced by Fred Butterfield & Company, a strikingly new development known as "Twinkle Chiffon" and a generous variety of designs in a new "Chiffon Fleuret."

The Twinkle Chiffon is certain to attract a considerable vogue for spring and summer wear. It gets its name from the effect produced by innumerable, tiny dots, so spaced on their filmy background that an absolute twinkling effect is produced when the goods are made up. Butterfield has taken a bold step in reducing the size of the old polka dot and in spacing them at just the right distance from each other to gain a veritable sparkling shimmer of tiny dotted color on contrasting backgrounds of subdued, soft gleaming shades. A wide variety of color combinations is offered in this new line. Both Twinkle Chiffon and Chiffon Fleuret represent the first developments by the Butterfield Company since its decision to co-operate with the Viscose Company in the latter's quality-control plan whereby dealers and consumers are assured of rayon merchandise that has met standardized specifications, such goods being identified by appearance of the Crown rayon yarn insignia on label, band or marker of products of the plan's licensees. In the case of the Butterfield fabrics, the end-band on the boards on which both fabrics are wound bears the Crown insignia.

Each one of 15 designs in which this company's Chiffon

Fleuret is available is freshening in the chaste reserve and novelty with which colors have been employed on patterns of instant feminine appeal. All of them are floral studies, five standing out against black backgrounds. These range from a free treatment of the azalea motif in two shades of green and cream, through a dainty, multi-colored cluster of roses and daises to a piquant and somewhat modernistic treatment of morning glories and evergreen spills in blues, orange, yellow and peach. Other designs include a fetching handling of poppies and snapdragon-like blossoms in pink and yellow against a silver background; a fantastic daisy with green petals against a rich chocolate backing; tiny turquoise and white blossoms with deep-blue stems against a faint coral surface and a free, gay floral treatment in white, brown, green, orange and yellow against a coffee background.

A New 5-Cylinder Rayon Sizer for Acetate Warps

Many users of acetate yarns have found it necessary during the warp sizing operation to dry the warps at a considerably lower cylinder temperature than was required for warps made of other types of rayon. Cutting down the temperatures of the drying cylinders, however, naturally meant that production was correspondingly reduced, since the warps had to be run through the machine more slowly in order that they might be longer in contact with the drying cylinders. For this reason, instead of an average production of 15 yards per minute, ordinarily obtained when sizing other rayon yarns, only 8 yards per minute could be produced when sizing acetate.

In order to cope with this condition, a new 5-cylinder warp sizer has been introduced by Charles B. Johnson, 10 Ramapo avenue, Paterson, N. J. This has approximately 100 per cent more drying surface than the standard Johnson 3-cylinder sizer, which means that cylinder temperatures low enough to preclude the possibility of harming acetate yarns can be used without cutting down production. Because the warp passes over and under more drying cylinders and is dried at low temperature it is rendered softer and more pliable than heretofore.

In short, this new sizer increases production and improves the quality of acetate warps. Its use also means that the production and flexibility of other brands of rayon warps can be increased.

When designing the new machine Mr. Johnson considered the many standard Johnson sizing machines now

on the market so that in case anyone wished to change their present machine or machines, they could effect such changes by purchasing two new drying cylinders and part of the framework. Otherwise, the construction of this machine is exactly the same as the popular 3-cylinder Johnson warp sizer which is now universally used in the United States and foreign countries.

It can be supplied with the standard balancing type quetsch or the later type high pressure quetsch, also with or without the temperature controls.

Several of these machines are already in use and the many repeat orders indicate the demand of this type equipment.

Knit Goods Values in 1930

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of the Census announces that, according to a preliminary tabulation of data collected in the Census of Manufactures taken in 1930, the total value (at f. o. b. factory prices) of knit goods produced in the United States in 1929 was \$794,171,600, a decrease of nine-tenths of 1 per cent as compared with \$801,426,740 reported for 1927, the last preceding census year.

Rayon Imports Larger

Imports of rayon yarns and threads into the United States during November were 152,415 pounds, a gain of 51,697 pounds over the imports during the previous month. The increase was due entirely to the rise in rayon yarn imports from Germany, which advanced to 80,028 pounds in November, after having dropped to 7,926 pounds during the preceding month. Imports from the United Kingdom advanced from 4,077 pounds during October to 5,045 in November. All other countries showed decreases. France dropped from 15,587 pounds in October to 11,828 last month; Italy from 40,920 to 40,480; Netherlands from 32,120 to 14,990, and Switzerland from 88 to 44.

Imports of filaments were 51,530 pounds, compared with 230 pounds, imported during the previous month, all of which came from the United Kingdom. Rayon waste imports of 17,243 pounds compare with 47,278 pounds, all from Germany, for the previous month. There was no staple fiber reported imported during October this year.

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Dining Car Menus Printed on Cotton

The Southern Railway System has just introduced a novel menu folder printed on cotton cloth, it was announced by C. K. Everett of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute. At the present time these new folders are provided for dining cars in service on the Crescent Limited, the Southern's fast train between New York and New Orleans.

During the holiday season the menus were printed in three colors—two shades of green in addition to black. An explanatory note pointed out that the cloth used for the menu "is one of the many products of the textile industry served by the Southern Railway System."

"This is one more specific example of what is being done to increase the use of cotton," said Mr. Everett in commenting on the innovation. "The fact that officials of the Southern Railway and others are co-operating with the cotton industry in these efforts should stimulate greater interest in such uses of cotton that offer the prospect of further substantial development."

Mills Receive Tax Refunds

Textile mills and their executives were prominent among the list just made public by the Treasury Department of those who are receiving tax refunds in the last fiscal year. The list includes the following:

In North Carolina, the estate of James Sprunt, cotton dealer, of Wilmington, and the executors of the estate, \$311,082; Efrid Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C., \$2,455; Frank Goldberg, Bessemer City, \$1,096; Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, \$3,120; McAden Mills, McAdenville, \$1,156; Smitherman Cotton Mills, Troy, \$1,789.

In South Carolina, the list includes Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, \$106,339; Southern Bleachery, Greenville, \$5,760; Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, \$9,618; estate of C. E. Graham, Greenville, \$28,346; Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, \$21,900; Ware Shoals Co., Greenville, \$97,859; Springstein Mills, Chester, \$5,519; Watts Mills, Laurens, \$7,030; Inman Mills, Inman, \$1,462.

Silk and Rayon Manufactures

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of Census announces that, according to a preliminary tabulation of data collected in the census of manufactures take in 1930, the total value (at f. o. b. factory prices) of silk and rayon manufactures, not including knit goods made of silk and rayon, produced by manufacturers in the United States in 1929 was \$652,517,328, a decrease of 7.7 per cent as compared with \$707,091,956 reported for 1927, the last preceding census year.

The items comprised in this total are as follows: Broad goods (except velvets, plushes, upholsteries, and tapestries), 609,388,710 square yards, valued at \$466,991,107; velvets, 9,650,631 square yards, \$25,112,377; plushes, 2,035,654 square yards, \$3,829,769; upholsteries (except velvets and plushes), 2,987,054 square yards, \$5,206,631; tapestries, 534,002 square yards, \$915,240; ribbons, \$24,580,398; thrown silk, for sale, 12,161,360 pounds, \$70,058,743; spun silk, for sale, 3,507,674 pounds, \$11,870,293; other silk and rayon products, \$43,952,770. The total for broad goods (except velvets, plushes, upholsteries, and tapestries) comprises all-silk goods, 446,106,970 square yards, valued at \$366,654,967; all-rayon goods, 61,987,744 square yards, \$36,360,027; silk-mixed goods, 58,438,605 square yards, \$41,069,401; rayon-and-cotton-mixed goods, 33,354,123 square yards,

\$14,433,537; other mixed goods, 9,501,268 square yards, \$8,473,175. Of the 1929 total, \$640,680,829 was contributed by establishments in the industry, those whose chief products were silk and rayon manufactures, and \$11,836,499 by establishments engaged primarily in other lines of manufacture.

This industry embraces two classes of establishments: (1) Those engaged primarily in the manufacture of finished silk and rayon products, not including knit fabrics, hosiery, and other knit goods made of silk and rayon, which are treated as a part of the "knit goods" industry and covered by a separate report; (2) those engaged primarily in the manufacture of silk yarn, known technically as organzine, tram, hard or crepe twist, and spun silk, and in the manufacture of warps. The greater part of the work performed in the second class of establishments is done on a contract basis, on materials owned by others.

Hosiery Mills to Sell Direct

Browning Hosiery Mills, Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn., manufacturers of women's hosiery, announce that they will in the future sell direct to wholesalers instead of through two New York agents as in the past.

David Jacobs Corporation had previously sold the Browning line, while Burd, Lynch, Morrison, Inc., had handled the line of the Stone Mountain Hosiery Mills at Marietta, Ga., which is controlled by Browning.

It was stated that the latter agency had dissolved, and that Roy A. Burd, former president, will retain his stock and will be elected vice-president of the mill at the next directors' meeting. Mr. Burd has removed his family to Chattanooga, while his nephew, Damon H. Burd, formerly associated with him, and Carden C. Burd, former vice-president of Flint Hosiery Company, at Burlington, N. C., expect to do all traveling required to sell the present production.

The Browning mills have a production of approximately 2,000 dozen pairs of women's circular knit hosiery daily.

Browning's equipment consists of 240, 260, 280 and 320 needle machines on which the firm makes most of its styles to retail from 25 to 75 cents a pair. Principal prices are as follows:

No. 385—240 needle low luster rayon, picot top, \$1.75.

No. 285—260 needle low luster rayon, picot top, \$2.25.

No. 217—280 needle "Chardonize," picot top, \$2.85.

No. 256—260 needle silk, plaited over rayon, picot top, \$3.25.

No. 260—260 needle six-thread silk to top, \$3.25.

One More Use for Cotton

Writing in the *Charlotte Observer*, E. T. Tanner, Jefferson City, Mo., makes the following suggestion:

"While studying prevention dentistry in Vienna, Austria, Europe, two years ago, my professor stressed the fact that dry absorbent cotton should always be used either before or after cleaning the teeth and tongue with a brush.

"A small wad of cotton about the size of a walnut will cleanse the mouth and teeth of that scum and sloughed off epithelial tissue which it is impossible to do with any sort of tooth brush. In practice I have proven to my satisfaction this to be true.

"I feel that if you will use this suggestion I will have accomplished a little for the cotton business and you will have done much for humanity."

Selling Drive Will Dominate 1931 Business

(Continued from Page 9)

be made to secure some important advances in freight rates.

In the electric railway field co-ordination with bus and taxi-cab services has already commenced and will go further in an effort to provide unified urban and interurban transportation. At the same time the motor bus lines are remedying the disorganization which has hampered the business-like growth of the long haul lines.

Shipbuilding, this survey brings out, has had a very different year from the rest of American industry. Employment has increased rapidly during the past two years because of contracts for 41 modern passenger and freight vessels totaling approximately \$140,000,000. The editor of Marine Engineering and Shipping Age states that additional ships amounting to as much more are now contemplated to meet the provisions of the Jones-White Act. Gold miners should in 1931 have the best year in a long time in the opinion of the editor of Engineering and Mining Journal. At the same time he holds that copper, zinc, tin and silver producers cannot expect much prosperity during the coming year.

Reaffirms Freight Rates From Southern Points

Raleigh, N. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., ruled that rates on cotton goods, hosiery, and knitting mill products in less than carlots from Charlotte, Greensboro, Salisbury, Durham and Winston-Salem to eastern North Carolina points must not be lower than rates on the same points from Norfolk, Va.

The rephrasing and interpreting of this order came on request of the State Corporation Commissioner of Virginia after the North Carolina Corporation Commission on November 19 issued an order requiring railroads within the State to abandon increases intra-state rates made after the commission's original order was issued on June 9th.

The commission stated that railroads under its order and decisions in other cases were justified in raising rates within North Carolina.

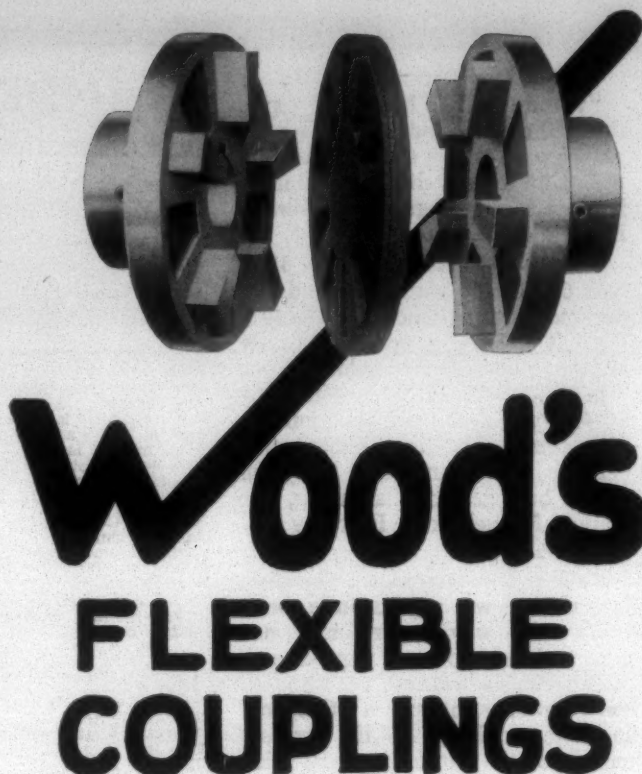
Miss Potwin Speaks at Balfour

Balfour, N. C.—"Community Leadership and Ideals" was the subject of an address made by Dr. Marjorie A. Potwin, community director of the Saxon and Converse Mills, at the annual dinner given by Captain Ellison A. Smyth, president of the Balfour Mills, to the "keymen" of the Balfour organization and their wives, in the community house at Balfour Saturday evening.

After the dinner at Balfour, Dr. Potwin was the weekend guest at the home of Captain Smyth, at Flat Rock, N. C.

Captain Smyth instituted this custom of having an annual gathering of the leaders in his organization when president of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, afterwards including the organization of the Balfour Mills, of which he was also president.

Prominent men in public life, both from this section and from the North, have been the speakers and "honor guests" on former occasions and the annual affair is made quite an event for those associated with Captain Smyth.



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Note the construction of Wood's Flexible Couplings shown above, consisting of two cast iron flanges with lugs cast integral and a multi-ply specially constructed leather disc.

It is this disc that absorbs all the punishment saving your motor and machinery all wear and tear.

Only in Wood's Flexible Couplings do you get Wood's dependability.

T. B. Wood's Sons Company
Chambersburg, Penna.

Write for Descriptive Catalog

Gray Goods Market Better

"We are glad to be able to report that the cotton goods market for the past few days has shown considerably more tone, with a substantial improvement in inquiry," Woodward, Baldwin & Co. states.

"On 39-inch 68x72 4.75 and 38½-inch 64x60 5.35 yard, we found Friday morning that there were only a few left at 5⅞c, respectively, nearly all the selling agents holding same firm at 6c and 5¼c. On 39-inch 80x80 4.00 yard, the price situation is a little complicated by the distinction between night-run and day-run goods, but, generally speaking, the market for deliveries February and on is 7½c.

"While the market on sheetings has not shown any definite price trend either way, buyers are beginning to look into their requirements more seriously for next year, and in some instances intimate a willingness to make purchases for the first six months of 1931 at current spot price levels, which we think they will have difficulty in getting for deliveries in which they are interested.

"It looks as though we would see a better business during the forthcoming week.

No Accidents at Rayon Plant

Old Hickory, Tenn.—C. C. Nance, of the Old Hickory branch of the du Pont Cellophane Company, received a major injury while at work in the plant, which broke the record at the Cellophane Company for 78 days without major injury. The du Pont Rayon Company maintains a record of 213 days without major injury at its plant, which causes loss of time from work.

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Barber-Colman Co.	29	—K—	
Billington, Jas. H. Co.	—	Kaumagraph Co.	17
Bond, Chas. Co.	—	Keever Starch Co.	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	—L—	
Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co.	—	Lavonia Mfg. Co.	29
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	—
—C—		Leemon, Clarence M.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—
Catlin & Co.	31	Lewis, John D.	35
Celanese Corp. of America	—	Lincoln Electric Co.	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories	—	Link-Belt Co.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	21	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	20
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	—	—M—	
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	—
Clark Publishing Co.	—	Mathieson Alkali Works	—
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	28	Mauney Steel Co.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	—N—	
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	—	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	29
Curran & Barry	30	Neumann, R. & Co.	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	23	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
—D—		N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	20	New Yorker Hotel	—
Davis, G. M. & Son	—	—O—	
Deering, Mhlken & Co., Inc.	30	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	20	—P—	
Draper, E. S.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Draper Corporation	1	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Dronfield Bros.	35	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	20
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	—R—	
—E—		Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	26	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	36
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Economy Baler Co.	23	Royle, John & Sons	28
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	—S—	
Enka, American	—	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	36
—F—		Seaboard Ry.	—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	36
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	Seydel-Woolley Co.	—
Firth-Smith Co.	—	Shambow Shuttle Co.	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	35	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	S. K. F. Industries	Insert
Franklin Process Co.	—	Sonoco Products	—
—G—		Southern Ry.	32
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co.	—	Stafford Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Standard Oil Co.	—
		Stanley Works	—
		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
		Stein, Hall & Co.	Insert
		Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	30
		—T—	
		Taylor Instrument Cos.	—
		Terrell Machine Co.	—
		Texas Co., The	—
		Textile Banking Co.	—
		Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
		Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
		Tubize Chatillon Corp.	—
		—U—	
		U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
		U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	28
		Universal Winding Co.	29
		—V—	
		Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
		Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co.	—
		Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
		Viscose Co.	—
		Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	—
		—W—	
		Washburn Printing Co.	32
		Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.	—
		Wellington, Sears & Co.	30
		Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
		Whitin Machine Works	—
		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
		Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
		Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.	25
		Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	30

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 for TOP ROLLS

means MORE PROFIT
 because BETTER YARN,
 FEWER BREAKS, and
 FASTER PRODUCTION

Southern Representatives
 Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.
 Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.
 Benton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GILL LEATHER CO.
 SALEM, MASS.

ROLLER LEATHER FOR FOUR GENERATIONS

Plant Hazards Taken Apart

(Continued from Page 7)

dentally shifted the man would not be caught in a trap? Does the man have to reach around a belt shifter in such a way that he might pull the belt on to the tight pulley if he should slip? Does he stand where tension weights may fall and injure his feet?

These and kindred questions the safety engineer must answer from his personal knowledge. This knowledge he must acquire from an analysis of the various jobs in his plant. He cannot take anything for granted. He cannot assume that because things are done in a certain manner and that they have been done that way from time immemorial that, ipso facto, there is no accident hazard there. He must take the job apart and see what makes it tick. And the interest thing about taking plant hazards apart is, that, in almost every instance, when the job is put back together there will have been not only the elimination of an accident hazard but the elimination of some form of waste.

This taking the hazard apart is a never ending job. Production operations in the factory are changing constantly. The industrial world of twenty-five years ago is as dead as the civilizations of Egypt and Babalon. This is a new world we are at work in. Competition is scientific. Silk and cotton are battling with rayon. Railroads are battling bus, truck, and air travel. Concrete and steel with lumber, brick and plaster.

"Manufacturing is scientific, in its mass production and new machinery. Business today demands knowledge, resourcefulness, and sincerity which the proudest or deepest science exacts."

The price of survival is initiative. The man or business who waits to be told what to do may not be there long enough to do it.

In accident prevention we are but a step behind scientific business. This technological and scientific upheaval in the realm of industry must find safety engineers doing things,—not waiting to be told what to do. We must bring to our task initiative and imagination.

What are the electricians, the chemists, and the mechanical engineers doing to your business? Find out and show them how they can do it without creating a new accident hazard.

This business of taking the plant hazards apart will keep you in step with the times in your industry.

Napoleon once said something like this, "There are no bad regiments, there are only poor colonels." So I paraphrase Napoleon and say, There are no bad plant hazards, there are only poor safety engineers.

Banner Unfilled Orders On Increase

Mills placing orders today for the more popular models of Banner hosiery machines are compelled to wait from three to five weeks for deliveries, according to the latest advices from Pawtucket. This is taken by many as evidence of a turn for the better in affairs in the hosiery industry where the sustained purchase of new equipment indicates a widespread feeling of confidence on the part of top line executives.

Just as unfilled U. S. Steel orders are taken as a barometer of that industry, followers of business barometers and indices have long accepted the Hemphill Company's delivery span as an accurate indicator of the trend of conditions in the hosiery field. The present flow of work through the assembly department at the Pawtucket plant is a sound indication that mills throughout the country feel that sales throughout the coming season will well support the purchase of new equipment.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 19____

Name of Mill_____

Town_____

_____ Spinning Spindles _____ Looms

_____ Superintendent

_____ Carder

_____ Spinner

_____ Weaver

_____ Cloth Room

_____ Dyer

_____ Master Mechanic

Recent changes_____

Let's Get to Work

Wall Street doesn't run the U. S. A.

There's just as much money in the country as there was a year and a half ago.

The sun will be as bright and hot in June and July as it ever was.

You will need shade trees, flowering shrubs, evergreens, to make the mill grounds brighter, cleaner, and look more prosperous.

Let's get together, start the job within a few weeks, and have things done when summer comes. Write us, or wire us. We will send a representative—without obligation of course.

The Howard-Hickory Co.

Landscape Gardners, Nurserymen

Hickory, North Carolina



"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against Interruptions and Delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—

Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

machines for

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- » Lacing
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FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

**CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING
COMPANY**

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

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WANTED

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To Buy—?
To Exchange—?
Employment—?
Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

RESULTS

Rates: \$3.00 per inch per insertion

Electrical Developments in the Textile Industry, 1930

(Continued from Page 3)

field appears to be almost unlimited and its development is just beginning.

The outlook for the future of the textile industry appears to be much brighter at the present time than it has at any time for several years. The conditions which have caused the unusual depression are recognized and definite steps are being taken to overcome the basic troubles. The industry will continue on a highly competitive basis and mills which have modern equipment will be in a position to manufacture at a profit. Those mills which are not kept up-to-date will undoubtedly continue to suffer. The outstanding developments of the textile machinery manufacturer, coupled with the equipment now being offered by electrical manufacturers, offer the progressive mill management, equipment, by means of which costs may be kept at a minimum.

Textile Conditions and Processes Abroad

(Continued from Page 10)

present most of the profits in the German dyestuffs combine are made from products other than dyestuffs. Many of these are the result of research since the war.

The English textile manufacturers are now beginning to follow the German example of consolidation and co-operation. In some cases this only amounts to co-operative buying and selling, the exchange of technical information, etc., but even this is a step in the right direction and I am very glad to see that there are signs of more of this in America.

One of the results of the English co-operation has been the establishment of the finest textile research laboratories in the world. These are financed co-operatively by the textile mills and the government. Although the results of this research have not yet met the impatient expectations of many men in the textile industry, this is due to the vast amount of fundamental research necessary as the foundation for further research and solid development.

I think you all know what the result of an over-capacity for production and the resulting competition has been in England, and we are only too familiar with something of the same sort here in America. Let us hope that it will go no further here and that American production will be restricted voluntarily to the point that ruinous competition will be avoided. It is unfortunate that all American manufacturers have not been able to study the textile situation in England.

Right here I wish to point out a fact that was called to my attention by a friend in New York upon my return from Europe this fall. This friend is quite close to all branches of the textile industry and he pointed out that quite a few of the most progressive textile plants were still running very well in spite of the depression. In every case he mentioned, the plants were using synthetic yarns in some way, were very progressive, up-to-date, and had the best designers available. As this friend is in the rayon industry, he is better acquainted with the plants using rayon than those not using it, and there may have been quite a number of plants running just as well that were not using rayon. On the other hand, I have found that the European plants using some synthetic yarns in connection with their fabrics, as a class, are busier than the plain cotton or wool goods plants.

Just how much is a man who can keep a plant going

to capacity worth to a company? It is pretty hard to estimate this value but, like the rooster that rolled home the ostrich egg as an incentive to the hens, it's something for every man here to aim at, and I hope he hits the mark. The ability to do this is connected with the imagination and vision necessary to visualize and develop new materials, processes, methods, and products. It is also necessary that the man is going to have these ideas, and apply them, have the time, technical assistance, and apparatus at his disposal to run the experiments necessary in the development of these ideas. Too many American plants keep their best men so busy on production and routine work that they never have a chance to follow up and develop new ideas. One new idea, properly applied, may be worth far more than a year's routine work by the same man.

In closing I wish to say that many things are very well done in Europe. Many things are also very well done in America and, on the whole, I believe that the American textile industry is equal to any in the world. At the same time I am sure that it is possible to greatly improve the American methods and equipment. We have a tremendous advantage in America in that our major demand is for a far better grade of goods than the bulk of the English and European demand. It is true that at the present time there is a very decided demand for, and a tendency towards, a lowering of prices; but this demand is for lower prices on processes and materials of our standard quality, and not of the grades so largely used in the countries with lower standards of living.

For many years England led the world in the production of almost all qualities and grades of textile materials, but at the present time almost all of these materials for the American trade are made in America. Due to our higher labor costs, in most cases the cost of production in America is considerably higher in America than in England or Europe. This is particularly so in the case of very finely spun yarns and fabrics woven from them, turkey red dyed cottons, etc., where the materials can be made almost entirely by machinery, such as the fabrics woven from coarser yarns on the automatic loom, it is possible to produce these even more cheaply in America than in England, and some of these American-made materials have actually been exported to England within recent years.

Today England is leading the world in textile research. Germany is also doing a great deal more than America along this line. There is no doubt whatsoever that there has been a great change in the attitude of the American textile industry towards technical men in the last ten or twenty years. Now the change in attitude towards textile research is very apparent and it won't be long before American textile research will be fully equal to that of

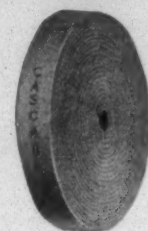
Colored and Novelty Yarns

4's to 20's single and ply in any twist; direct, developed, sulphur or indanthrene dyeings; solid colors, heather mixtures, black and white, also nubs, flakes, ratines

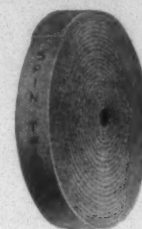
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For all Transfer Purposes

in

Textile Mills

Exporters to
54 Foreign Countries

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AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS
HIGH SPEED WARPERS
WARP TYING MACHINES
WARP DRAWING MACHINES
HAND KNOTTERS

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant
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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn. Run Clear. Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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Philadelphia

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Atlanta

New Orleans

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New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton markets were quiet last week, there being little interest in business after the holidays. Sales were less than production, although curtailment was increased by the holiday closing of the mills. There was more interest in print cloths than in any other constructions and prices were somewhat firmer after the low levels of the preceding week. Many of the large print cloth mills still have good orders on hand that will keep them busy under their curtailed schedules for some time to come. Sheetings continued dull, with little interest except in very small orders.

A fair amount of business has been done on wash goods. Denims and chambrays, which were rather active some weeks ago, were slow last week. Printed goods generally have been showing a slightly firmer tone. Heavy cotton goods continue very quiet, noticeably so in cotton duck and wide, heavy cloths for manufacturing purposes and for the mechanical trades. Tire mill owners have been stepping up production a little in the fabric mills they own, but the general demand for tire fabrics is light.

In point of volume it was reported that sales of combed broadcloths have been considerably larger under recent date than was the case recently. Shirting houses, many of which have been in the market for the carded broadcloth constructions under recent date, are understood also to have been purchasing fairly sizable quantities of combed broadcloths in various constructions and qualities.

Quiet conditions were reported in sheetings and drills. Prices continued the same as before the holiday, with only occasional small quantities wanted and full prices paid for these.

Some small lots of 100x60 carded broadcloths were sold at 7¼c. Bids for desired makes at 7½c were made and turned down by the mills. There were some small transactions in 80x60s at 6c and one or two inquiries were about for 90x60s, which were quoted at 7c.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½ in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6⅞
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	12½
Standard prints	8
Dress gingham	12½-15

Constructive Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—In spite of the holiday lull, yarn business done last week was somewhat ahead of expectations. Inquiry was very active before and after the holiday and while fewer buyers were in the market, individual orders covered larger quantities than has recently been the rule. The price situation appeared much firmer at the lower levels reached the preceding week and spinners generally were not inclined to accept concessions. In a few cases, sales from stock were reported made at prices than those generally considered the market.

Insulators covered to by far the greatest extent, orders running from 100,000 to 500,000 pounds of part waste white and tinged stock. Part of the covering was against through 1931 requirements, later deliveries bringing none of the premiums that formerly applied on account of premiums applied to late staple hedging.

Many consumers show an inclination to cover their needs for considerable time in the future, some seeking to place contracts for a year ahead, but dealers do not care to tie themselves up at present prices for such long periods.

The market was very quiet after the holiday, very few buyers showing interest on Friday and Saturday. It is apparent, however, that many yarn consumers are interested in rather large supplies. It remains to be seen whether they will fill in their nearby needs and continue their recent policy of deferring larger buying. The trade here is generally of the opinion that the outlook now is considerably better than it was a year ago.

Distributors regard present yarn quotations as on the bargain level. Their customers have been, also as stated, holding back purchases in order to register low inventories.

Southern Single Chain Warps		40s	35
10s	19½	40s ex.	38
12s	20	50s	45
16s	21	60s	52
20s	22	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	25	8s	21½
30s	27	10s	22
Southern Two-Ply Chain		12s	23
8s	19	16s	24
10s	19½	20s	25
12s	20	Carpet Yarns	
16s	21½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
20s	22½	4-ply	18
24s	25	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
30s	27½	4-ply	19½
36s	33	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
40s	35	8s, 1-ply	16½
40s ex.	39	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	17
Southern Single Skeins		10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	17½
8s	19	12s, 2-ply	18
10s	19½	16s, 2-ply	19½
12s	20	20s, 2-ply	20½
14s	20½	26s, 2-ply	24
16s	21	30s, 2-ply	25½
20s	22	Southern Frame Cones	
24s	24	8s	20
26s	25	20s	20½
28s	26	12s	21
30s	27	14s	21½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s	21½
8s	19	16s	22
10s	19½	18s	22½
12s	20	20s	22½
14s	21	22s	23
16s	21½	24s	24
20s	22½	26s	25
24s	25	28s	26
26s	26	30s	27
30s	27	40s	35

CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

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In all numbers. Supplied in cones, tubes, springs, skeins and warps; in natural, gassed, bleached and dyed.

American Yarn & Processing Co.

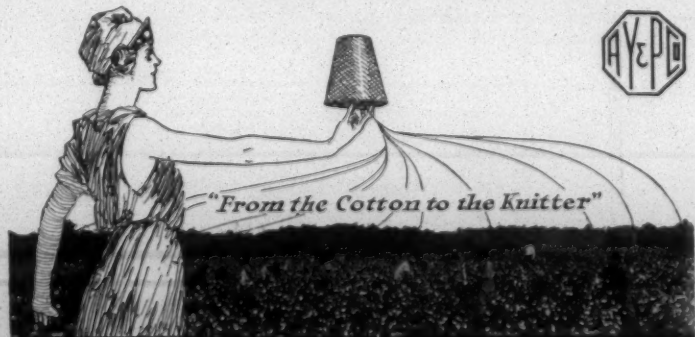
General Office

Mount Holly, North Carolina

SPINNERS and MERCERIZERS

Single and Ply Yarns

Unexcelled quality and service. No orders too small or too large for prompt execution.



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Agent Wanted

We would like to arrange with some selling agent to handle our line of Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles exclusively in the State of Texas. Address F. X., this paper.

Position Wanted

Want position as overseer weaving plain or fancy, cotton or rayon stripes. Best references. Address "E. E. M.," care this paper.

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is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

For Sale

A practically new 1½ ton heavy duty high price truck at a big bargain. In perfect mechanical condition and a real truck in every sense. Box 69 or telephone 3777, Greenville, S. C.

Becky Ann's Books

Interesting Stories of
Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a
Friend"

"Only a Factory Boy"

"Hearts of Gold"

"The Better Way"

"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

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Charlotte, N. C.

Sees Improved Market

By Hunter Mfg. & Comm. Co.

Our sales last week were on the same basis as the previous week's but differ in that gray goods sales were larger than the previous week and colored goods sales smaller. Both print cloths and broadcloths have been quite active during the week and we have again reached the point where there are bids for large quantities for February-March delivery at prices slightly below current quotations. In our opinion, it is not likely that these orders can be filled on a lower basis than 5¼ cents for 38½ inch 64/60s and we expect to see the market tested very shortly to see how far manufacturers are willing to go at that figure.

By their recent decision to continue present curtailment till the middle of March, print cloth and narrow sheeting manufacturers have earned the warmest approval of all those connected with the textile industry. Though results are slow, they are bound in time to be repaid for their self-sacrificing attitude.

The year 1930 is practically over and our thoughts are turned toward 1931. We can only see the constructive side in textiles for the coming year. Of course, it is foolish to think that business is going to improve by leaps and bounds simply because it is 1931 and not 1930, but we do feel the greatest confidence that, as we proceed into the new year, we shall find a slow and gradual improvement in dry goods.

The decline in raw cotton has equaled that in any other farm commodity. The decline in dry goods prices has equaled or exceeded that in other lines of manufactured articles and has, we feel sure, met the decline in the buying power of the country. Add to this depleted stocks in dealers' hands at the end of the year and you certainly have a picture that does not make for any lessened demand. Gradually improving demand, making itself pronounced by the first of February, is our idea.

War Dept. Seeks Bids on Unbleached Sheeting

Philadelphia, Pa.—A call for bids on a contract for 34,162 yards of 54-inch and 3,665 yards of 42-inch unbleached cotton sheeting was issued by the Quartermaster Depot, War Department. Proposals will be opened January 6. Material must conform with specification No. 6-114A.

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HOME SECTION

Edited by Mrs. Ethel (Aunt Becky) Thomas

JUST THINKING

By "BECKY ANN"

I'd rather be a confirmed and inveterate encomiast than a chronic, frowning, dyspeptic, fault-finder. I'd rather bestow praise a thousand times where none is merited than to hurt some sensitive, timid, deserving person by bitter censure or sarcastic ridicule.

The sooner we acknowledge our own imperfections and conscientiously strive to correct them, the sooner we will acquire those Christian virtues and graces that are inevitable adornments of the genuinely good.

Let's resolve that this New Year shall find us more diligent in service, more loyal and faithful to our employers, more true and steadfast in every duty. Let's look always for the good; let's ignore the bad, and keep silent about things that drag down and disgrace—unless we can in some way assist in reconstruction and reformation.

What a wonderful revelation it will be to me to visit mills I haven't seen in years, and to take note of the many modern improvements! Am hoping that the information and data compiled, and passed on through these columns, will convince the most skeptical that our Southern cotton mills have paved the way to better things for thousands of people.

Remember our recent editorial—"Wanted—Mercerized Lisle Hose?" "Aunt Becky" has received a nice pair from Melrose Hosiery Mills, High Point, N. C., and is proudly wearing them. They are Style No. 333, and made on 220-needle machines. The price is an eye-opener, too, and *they are made in North Carolina*. Hurrah for the Old Tar Heel State!

Wanted—The co-operation of every mill official in an earnest effort to secure the right material for this department. In a way, this is to be a mirror that reflects interesting and pleasing visions of the Southern Textile Industry, at work, and at play.

A CHANGE OF POSITION

If you are anxious and willing to work, there is no place on earth where you can prove your ambition and ability like the place where you are working now.

If you are not much concerned in making good where you are, you will probably be no good no matter where you are.

A change of position does not change the character of the man.—The Silent Partner.

TO MY WIFE

(Written by John A. McFalls, superintendent, Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., dedicated to his wife, and presented to her as a Christmas present December 24th, 1930.)

Last night I dreamed of you dear heart,
How sweet the memory still,
My drowsy eyes could scarce discern
Nor understand the thrill.

With raven tresses all aglow,
Offset with ringlets rare
With sunbeams dancing aft and fro
I saw you standing there.

Those lovely eyes more brilliant seemed,
There many secrets hide,
Than clustered jewels highly sheened
Man's anxious thoughts to chide.

Lips unstained by traitor's kiss
A fortune to possess.
Blushed by the rose bud's tinted gist
Your virtuous life to bless.

In form a Venus there you stood
Such like so few can boast
Pure, calm, divine as an angel would
In love's dream meet its host.

—John A. McFalls.

(We venture to express a sincere belief that Mrs. McFalls never received a present she treasures as much as the above.—Aunt Becky.)

CHRISTMAS IN THE MILLS

There is a spirit of merriment in the mill villages as the Christmases roll around these modern years. Community welfare work has steadily become a major factor in the campaign to better industrial conditions and this spreading of the spirit of Christmas into every small home in the village is encouraging evidence of the progress being made. Here in the heart of the Greater South's industrial region where spindles and looms whirl in greatest numbers the observance of Christmas among the textile manufacturing employees has, in recent years, become more and more prevalent. At this hour those, whose duty it is to make the lives of these people healthier and happier, are preparing for the annual celebrations. Community houses and churches in the various villages are being draped in the evergreens and soft, warm lights that reflect the spirit of the season. The

great plants will close their doors—the spindles and the looms will stand still; and the people, in a splendid outpouring of the spirit of the hour, will go in family groups to the Christmas trees, standing in these welfare centers. There they will dance and sing and play. And many gifts will be there beneath the trees to gladden hearts young and old. The spirit of Christmas in its most beautiful form—searching out the homes of those who are not quite so fortunate and pouring into their hearts life and love, and happiness and romance.—Spartanburg Herald.

HOW D'YE FEEL?

"Corkin'," said the bottle.
 "Rotten," said the apple.
 "Punk," said the fire-cracker.
 "Fine," said the judge.
 "First class," said the postmaster.
 "Grand," said the piano.
 "Keen," said the knife.
 "Ripping," said the trousers.
 "Juicy," said the orange.
 "All done up," said the shirt.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill will stop Wednesday, December 24th, at noon and start up Monday, the 29th.

The many friends of Mr. Joseph Still were grieved to learn of his death. Mr. Still had lived in our community for quite a while and was loved and respected by all.

Miss Grace Willingham spent the week-end in Newberry with relatives.

Mrs. Ray Crowder and children are visiting Mr. Crowder's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Crowder.

Misses Maude and Ruby Carter, Elsie Staggs and Mr. Clyde Hand spent Monday afternoon in the home of Mr. Johnnie Carter.

Mrs. Jack Kelly has returned to her home in Williamston after spending two weeks with her sister, Mrs. A. L. Dowes.

Misses Pearl Dorn and Evelyn Turner spent last week-end in Greenwood.

Miss Gladys Compton is able to be working again.

Misses Edith Wood, Elsie Staggs, Ruby Roberson, Mr. Roberson and children spent Sunday in Spartanburg.

Misses Ruth and Gladys Hollie spent the week-end with Miss Alma Deloach.

Aunt Becky, we wish you and all the Home Section readers a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

"SLIM."

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

JOANNA NEWS

The Supreme Message of Christmas? The angel's song is the answer. The supreme message of Christmas is good will on earth—good will the whole world round—good will to black men, white men, brown men and yellow men—good will to all men. "Oh night that Christ was born. How wonderfully Milton describes the time of that first Christmas night:

"No war or battle sound

Was heard the world around,

The idle spear and shield were high uphung."

And since then the music of the skies has become the language of the streets.

The shepherds and the wise men rejoiced and praised God as they gave out their testimony. However great the facts, they must be personalized by each individual. We must listen, learn, go and see, and then go forth and tell. Thus we will make a pleasing birthday gift to Him.

And now the writer wishes every reader the heartiest greetings of the season. May Christmas be joyful indeed for you, in Christ.

VILLAGE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Boozer and family of Newberry, S. C., visited Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davenport Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Quinn of Newberry spent Sunday with Mrs. W. M. Johnson.

Misses Jeanette and Elizabeth Dickey spent the week-end in Clinton, S. C.

Miss Ruth Redden spent the week-end in Laurens, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Jones of Newberry spent Sunday with Mrs. J. T. Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dedmond of Columbus, N. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Furr.

Mrs. Hunt Franks of Clinton visited her sister, Mrs. O. M. Templeton, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Gray and daughter of Laurens, S. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Strickland.

Mrs. Martin Bozard spent a few days last week with her sister in Laurens, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Mitchell visited Mr. and Mrs. R. L. League in Greenville, S. C., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hunnicutt of Clinton, S. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rhodes.

Friends of Mrs. Helen Sease will be glad to know that she is improving after an illness of several weeks.

Mrs. Fannie Griffin and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Davis were in Newberry last week on account of the illness and death of Mrs. Griffin's son, Mr. Luther Griffin.

Mrs. Ella Anton and sons, Lumas and Henry, of Newberry, S. C., and Andrew Anton of Bray, Neb., were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Stroud.

Little Margaret Stroud spent the past week in Union, S. C., with her grandmother.

ATTENDED FUNERAL

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Franklin attended the funeral yesterday of Mr. Franklin's father, Mr. Elijah Franklin, who died in Whitmire, S. C., Monday night.

Before moving to Whitmire a few years ago, Mr. Franklin had lived for many years in and near Goldville, where he had many friends who will hear with regret of his passing.

MONROE, S. C.

UNION MILLS

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are running full time day and night, with Mr. Ralph Webber, general manager; Mr. G. R. Hooper, superintendent; E. Davis, day carder; S. T. Enloe, night carder; R. C. Adkins, night spinner, with a Mr. Davis, day spinner. All the help seem well contented, and are looking forward to a Happy Christmas.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Addie Barber had as her week-end guests, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Barber and little sons, Huber and Junior, from Gastonia.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Adkins and little son, Robert, are visiting relatives in Belmont.

Mr. S. T. Enloe motored to Charlotte this afternoon to see a sick friend.

A. B.

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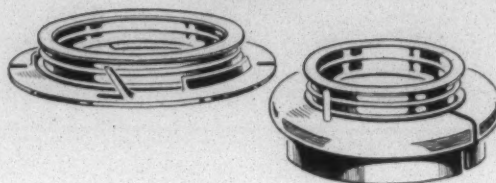
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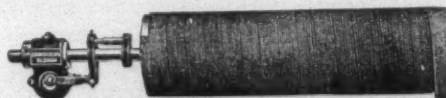


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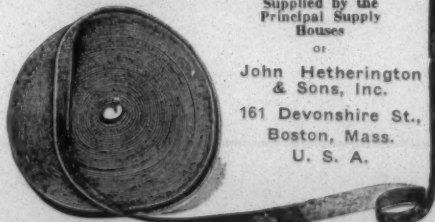
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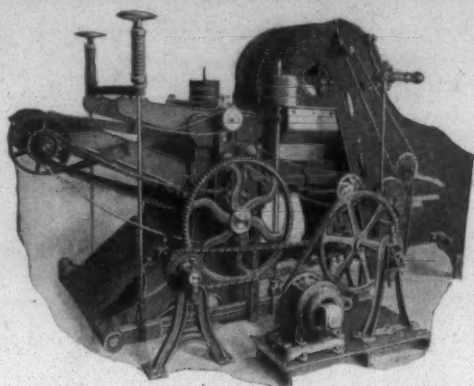
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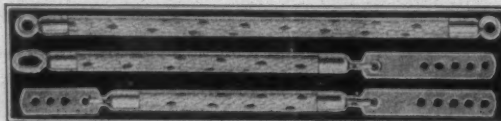
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